FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 029 12 February 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR Envoy Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference [ADN] BB 1

ALBANIA

Malile Welcomed Home From Algeria Visit B 1
Alia Greets Iran's Khamene'i on Revolution Day B 1
Delegation Off to Turkey To Sign Trade Agreement B 1

BULGARIA

Afro-Asian Body Denounces 'Team Spirit 86' C 1
Paper Criticizes RFE Activities, Employees [KOOPERATIVNO SELO] C 1
Foreign Minister Mladenov Departs for Hungary C 2
Filipov Pays Official, Friendly Visit to Iraq C 2
Departure 11 Feb C 2
Arrival, Initial Talks C 2
Business, Sci-Tech Contacts With Iraq Reviewed C 2
Lukanov Attends Iranian Embassy Reception C 3
Aleksandrov-Led Delegation Returns From Cuba C 4
Control Committee Punishments for Officials Cited C 4
Balev Chairs BCP CC Meeting With Cadres C 5
Industrial Construction in 1986 Previewed C 5
Rusinov Named New Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Chief C 6
Kyustendil Okrug Administrative Changes Noted C 6
New Sliven Okrug First Secretary Elected C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1985 Plan Fulfillment Statistics Issued [RUDE PRAVO 25 Jan] D 1
Anti-Crime Campaign Remains 'Lasting Task' D 18
Health Ministry Warning on Alcohol, Drug Abuse [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Feb] D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Speaks at GDR Peace Council Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Feb] E 1
Deputy Defense Minister Views Army Anniversary E 2

HUNGARY

CPSU CC Takes Charge of Criticized Newspapers F 1
Veress Reports on Foreign Trade at Conference F 1
Economic Infrastructure Changes Discussed [Illes in NEPSZABADSAG 31 Jan] F 2

FRG Government Advisor Received for Talks F 3
Kotai-Led Delegation Ends Visit to Lisbon F 4
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov Visit Noted F 4
Mladenov Arrives F 4
Talks Begin F 4
Sarlos, MSZMP Delegation Return From Cuba F 4
Briefs: Trade With Egypt F 4

POLAND

Polish Intelligence Officer in Glienicke Swap G 1
Jaruzelski Interviewed on Italian Television G 1
Urban on Walesa Trial, Rakowski Remarks G 3
[Janiec, Luniewski]
Trade Official in W. Berlin Cites Debt Problems G 5
[DPA]
Former Sejm Marshal Gucwa Receives GDR Honor G 5
[ADN]
Hungarian Trade Talks End; Cooperation Agreed G 5
Messner Receives Marjai G 6
Albanian Trade Accords Signed; Increase Seen G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Jan]
Orzechowski Plans To Visit Greece 19-22 Feb G 7
10th Sudeten Armored Division Holds Exercises G 7
Prosecutor Ends Antonowicz Death Investigation G 7
[Rogalski]
Newly Appointed Professors Meet Jaruzelski G 8
Further on 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum G 8
Jaruzelski Opens Session G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1-2 Feb]
Education Speeches Delivered G 10
Wozniak Addresses Trade Union Accord Meeting G 10
['Teg' in TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Jan]
SZTANDAR MLODYCH Analyzes 24-25 PRON Meeting G 11
[Szymczycha, 27 Jan]
Briefs: USSR Friendship Protocol G 13

ROMANIA

Popescu Meets Soviet Science Academy Delegation H 1
'Arafat Leaves Bucharest; May Go to Iraq [AFP] H 1
Double Taxation Agreement Signed With Turkey H 1
[Ankara]
ROMANIA LIBERA Analyzes Romania's Foreign Trade H 1
[Puiu, 30 Jan]
RCP CC Congratulates PCI on 65th Anniversary H 3
[SCINTEIA 21 Jan]
Ceausescu Letter of Thanks for Birthday Greetings H 4
[SCINTEIA 6 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

Swiss Expulsion of Embassy Official Protested I 1
'More Balanced Trade' Sought in Talks With EC I 1
UK Agrees To Postpone SFRY Debt Repayment I 2
Bulgaria Continuing 'Anti-Yugoslav Attacks' I 2
Vlajkovic Sends Birthday Greetings to Ceausescu I 3
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 1 Feb]

Disunity Threatens Defense Ability, Says Mamula I 3
[NARODNA ARMUIA 23 Jan]
Zarkovic Stresses Precongress Activity I 6
Incidents of Religious Attacks on Unity Noted I 9
'Manipulation of Sentiments' I 9
[Brzica]
Priest Jailed for 'Intolerance' I 10
Briefs: Kosovo LC Membership Figures; I 10
Branko Mamula's New Book

GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD112049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, 11 Feb (ADN) -- The head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr. Harald Rose, spoke in support of concrete results at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on Tuesday [11 February]. The disarmament program presented by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev showed the serious intention of the USSR to transform the agreements of the Geneva summit into concrete deeds. The GDR fully supports this program, as State Council Chairman Erich Honecker recently emphasized in his interview for DIE ZEIT.

The GDR proposed that the conference should concentrate on ending the nuclear arms race, on the removal of the danger of a nuclear war, the prevention of an arms race in space and the immediate working out of a convention for banning chemical weapons. Ambassador Dr. Rose said that the most urgent requirement to stop a nuclear arms buildup is a ban on all nuclear tests.

The extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium has received a widespread positive response, the GDR speaker said. A moratorium agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States would be understood by everyone as a clear sign of the firm determination of both states to implement the document signed at the summit meeting in Geneva. Work on such an agreement should start immediately, so that a global agreement could be reached as quickly as possible.

The GDR delegation noted with satisfaction that regional steps toward arms limitation and disarmament had grown in importance, Ambassador Rose said. He referred to the GDR and CSSR proposal to create a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and the talks between SED and SPD delegations on this subject. Such a step would be an effective contribution to making these mass destruction weapons disappear from the earth and would promote the preparation and implementation of a global convention.

MALILE WELCOMED HOME FROM ALGERIA VISIT

AU111121 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile wound up his visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Algerian Democratic, and People's public Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

He was seen off at "Houari Boumedienne" airport by Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, minister of foreign affairs of Algeria and other personalities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On February 10, our Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, returned home. He was welcomed at the airport by the Chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapwani and others.

ALIA GREETS IRAN'S KHAMENE'I ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU111133 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed Ali Khamene'i:

"The commemoration of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran provides me the opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you sincere greetings and the friendly Iranian people the best wishes.

On this historic date for your country, we wish the Iranian people fresh successes in the allsided development and progress of the country and in the struggle for the defence of the freedom and national independence, against the plots of the imperialist powers.

We express our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop uninterruptedly in the future."

DELEGATION OFF TO TURKEY TO SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU111138 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Osman Murati, minister of home trade, left for the Republic of Turkey on February 9. It will hold talks on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries and will sign the three year 1986-1988 trade agreement as well as the protocol on the exchange of goods for 1986.

AFRO-ASIAN BODY DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 86'

AU111803 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Declaration of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa has adopted a declaration which states that the "Team Spirit'86" American-South Korean military exercise is a real threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to peace in the Far East.

The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa condemns on the part of the Bulgarian public, the new provocative action which is designed to counter the efforts of the Democractic People's Republic of Korea and of other peaceloving countries aimed at the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East and the Pacific.

The Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Bulgarian public demand the United States of America and their Seoul partners to halt the threats and provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and express their support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposals on the withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and on the turning of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, a zone free of nuclear weapons.

PAPER CRITICIZES RFE ACTIVITIES, EMPLOYEES

AU111616 Sofia BTA in English 1454 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Radio Free Europe: The Garden of Treachery" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- KOOPERATIVNO SELO features this title for its article on the unenviable activities of radio stations of the Free Europe and Freedom type. The newspaper makes the categorical assessment that these radio stations' transmissions are violating the international ban over the interference in other countries' internal affairs, i.e. they are violating the U.N. Charter itself.

The daily paper believes that these two radio stations' transmissions are also violating a number of bilateral agreements signed by the U.S. and the F.R.G. with the socialist states, agreements, which laid the foundations of detente in the international climate in the early seventies.

What would a more thorough study of those employed in the Bulgarian department of Radio Free Europe indicate? KOOPERATIVNO SELO mentions the name of Petur Semerdzhiev, one of the last Mohicans, who had been a police secret agent from as early as 1934 widely known as "scarface". Semerdzhiev has given away to the police a large number of Bulgarian patriots, among whom are the heroes of the Bulgarian peoples' antifascist resistance Adalbert Antonov-Malchika and Lilyana Dimitrovna.

The paper goes on to mention one other contributor, Velichko Peychev, a member of the younger generation. He has lately presented himself as a close acquaintance of Sergey Antonov, the Bulgarian national who was accused of complicity in the attempt on the pope's life. Velichko Peychev told a whole pack of lies about Antonov and about his homeland. This list can be continued by a number of prominent Bulgarian fascists, daughters and some of old Bulgarian capitalists and unscrupulous go-getters.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU111037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] On 11 February Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for Budapest. At the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Peter Varkonyi, he will make an official and friendly visit to this country. The forthcoming Bulgarian-Hungarian dialogue will take place at a moment when, after the USSR-U.S. summit, conditions have been created for improving the international situation. Now more than ever the role of joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact member-states for guaranteeing peace and security in the world increases.

FILIPOV PAYS OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO IRAQ

Departure 11 Feb

AU111035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] On 11 February Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Iraq on an official and friendly visit, at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. Bulgarian-Iraqi relations are characterized by a spirit of friendship and understanding. The positions on the most important issues of our time are similar or close. Economic relations between the two countries are developing in an especially favorable manner. Our country is confident that the visit of Comrade Grisha Filipov in Iraq will strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation and will be in the interest of peace, security, and international understanding.

Arrival, Initial Talks

AU112113 Sofia BTA in English 1947 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, February 11 (BTA spec. corr.) -- Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

Bulgaro-Iraqi relations are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The similar or close stands of the two countries on the most important issues of our times, as well as the mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, are the sound basis on which these relations are developing and a pre-condition for their further consolidation and promotion.

These relations received a strong impetus for an all-round and dynamic development after the visit of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to Iraq in 1980.

Prime Minister Grisha Filipov's current visit to Iraq is a new expression of the consistent and prospective course towards the consolidation and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Iraqi peoples.

A meeting took place this afternoon between Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Tahayasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister. The official Bulgaro-Iraqi talks started later in the afternoon and passed in a business-like and constructive spirit. The talks dwelled in detail on the possibilities for the deepening of the all-round cooperation in various spheres.

The 17th session of the Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation led by the co-chairmen of the committee Mr. Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Iraq and Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade. [sentence as received] The session is discussing the possibilities and the means for achieving a more active and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of the economy.

BUSINESS, SCI-TECH CONTACTS WITH IRAQ REVIEWED

AU111040 Sofia BTA in English 0713 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- Over the 1980-1985 period, the commercial exchange between Bulgaria and Iraq has increased 3.5-fold to reach 500 million currency leva in value terms. The business circles in the two countries regards this gladdening fact as showing a promise for a further activation of trade, economic and techno-scientific ties.

Bulgaro-Iraqi cooperation is not confined to trade. The modern forms of team work are gaining momentum, and foremost among them for the time being is the Bulgarian assistance in the construction of various economic projects on Iraqi territory. These cover industry and agriculture, construction and transport, geological survey.

Among the projects already in operation there are several ceramic plants, fruit and vegetable processing factories, soft drinks and wine making plant. We should mention here Baghdad's international airport, the eleven big bridges and other civil engineering facilities, hot houses and the 20-hectare agro-industrial complex. Positive results have also been attained in the construction of hydromeliorative installations: dams and irrigation systems.

Bulgaro-Iraqi economic relations have been developing during the last five years on the basis of the long-term economic agreement and the programme on the promotion of economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation. The future opens up fresh opportunities for a Bulgarian share in building projects for the light, food and construction industries. The Iraqi side is showing interest in small and medium-sized enterprises working on original Bulgarian technologies.

The techno-scientific contacts between the two countries are also undergoing a fine development. Dozens of Iraqi students graduate from different institutions of higher learning in Bulgaria.

LUKANOV ATTENDS IRANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU111448 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] [Name indistinct], charge d'affairs ad interim at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in our country, gave a reception in Sofia today on the occasion of the Iranian national holiday.

The reception was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government, and by deputy ministers. Members of diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria were also among those present.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ALEKSANDROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU102018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov has returned from Havana. At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party the delegation took part in its third congress. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Milko Balev and Julio Pereira, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFICIALS CITED

AU112026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The People's and State Control Committee held a session which discussed the results of three investigations:

One in the "Khan Isperikh" ceramic tiles factory in the town of Isperikh found that the volume of the production has been reduced and that the quality indexes have dropped. The relative share of substandard production has increased.

Similar shortcomings combined with bureaucratic methods and a narrow-minded, parochial approach have caused the nonfulfillment of the plan for deliveries and production of (bi-calcium phosphate) and chalk by the departments of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry for the needs of the fodder industry. This deprived our animal husbandry sector of important nutritional and mineral phosphates, and caused considerable losses of animal production and eggs. The controversies between the two ministries and the National Agro-Industrial Union continue this year, to the detriment of our national economy.

The People's and State Control Committee punished those responsible for the shortcomings in both cases, namely, former managers of the Quartz state economic trust, the former manager of the ceramic tiles plant in the town of Isperikh, as well as two deputy ministers from the Chemical Industry Ministry, and the general manager of the grain fodder and fodder industry state economic trust; the chairman of the nonferrous mineral raw materials corporation, and one deputy manager of the Devnya chemical plant.

The third investigation concerning the production of metal packing material in excess of the established norm showed gross violation of planning discipline. Despite a prohibition by the Council of Ministers, considerable amounts of new packing material were produced worth approximately 17 million leva. Turnover means were frozen and great quantities of metal were wasted. This is why the punishment of the general manager of the Technical Supplies Department at the National Agro-Industrial Union, the punishment of the general manager of the Bulgarplod state economic trust, of the general manager of the Planning-Economic Department of the Central Cooperative Union, and the punishment of the general manager of the marketing and supplies organization in Sofia were accepted as fully justified.

BALEV CHAIRS BCP CC MEETING WITH CADRES

AU071958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] In the Central Committee of the BCP a meeting was held with responsible ideological and foreign policy cadres; departmental heads, deputy heads, and other responsible workers of the Central Committee; secretaries of the okrug, city, and district BCP committees of Sofia; and with leaders of social-political and mass organizations and movements, [word indistinct], scientific institutes, artists' unions, and the mass media.

The meeting was opened and led by Comrade Milko Balev. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev gave a briefing on the results of the Conference of Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries on International and Ideological Issues, which was held in Bucharest on 19 and 20 December 1985, and on the tasks that emerged from this conference. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov spoke on certain current topical tasks of ideological work on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress and the 30th anniversary of the April BCP Central Committee plenum. The closing speech was delivered by Comrade Milko Balev.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1986 PREVIEWED

AU111114 Sofia BTA in English 0709 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 11 (BTA) -- The construction of industrial projects will again be enjoying rapid rates of development in 1986. The fixed assets whose construction will be completed by the end of this year will cost about 9.5 billion leva.

The most important projects to be constructed for the Bulgarian mechanical engineering will be the mechanical engineering and metal-working machines combines in Radomir, Ruse, Pernik and Sofia. To this list one may add a number of other enterprizes for the production of computers and computer memories, robots and flexible automated systems. The putting on stream of the new enterprizes is expected to bring about a 9.2 per cent growth in the mechanical industry's output in comparison with last year's figures.

The construction of the fifth generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power station is going on at a rapid rate. Let us recollect here that this is the first Soviet-made 1000-megawatt unit to be built outside the U.S.S.R. After the completion of its construction this year, the specialists' attention will be focused on the construction of the last sixth 1000-megawatt generating unit. Major construction work will be started at the site of the new nuclear power station in Belene (also close to the River Danube). Other power stations (the Maritsa Iztok thermal power station and a number of hydro power projects) are currently undergoing reconstruction and modernization.

The main metallurgical projects under construction are mill 300 in Burgas, the expansion of the hot-rolled tubes combine in Septemvri. New facilities will be attached to the Georgi Damyanov copper combine in Srednogorie. Construction will be started of a thermocalibration workshop for the Lenin steelworks in 1986.

RUSINOV NAMED NEW PAZARDZHIK OKRUG BCP CHIEF

AU051915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] On 5 February a plenum of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee was held. Comrade Georgi Atanasov took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum examined personnel matters. Petko Petkov was released from the post of first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee due to transfer to other work. Konstanin Rusinov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP Committee.

KYUSTENDIL OKRUG ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES NOTED

AU112006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Kyustendil Okrug People's Council ended in the town of Kyustendil. Kiril Bosev, hitherto chief secretary of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, was appointed chairman of the Kyustendil Okrug People's council Executive Committee.

Sessions of the Okrug People's Councils were also held in Turgovishte and Pleven which discussed and adopted the plans for socioeconomic development and the budgets of the okrugs for 1986.

NEW SLIVEN OKRUG FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

AU112006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A plenum of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee was held in the town of Sliven today with the participation of Comrade Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Organizational questions were discussed. The plenum relieved Comrade Velichko Petrov of his duties as first secretary of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee because of his transfer to other work. Todor Kyurkchiev, hitherto secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee, was elected first secretary.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS ISSUED

AU300601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 2, 3

["Report of the Federal Statistical Office on the Development of the National Economy and Fulfillment of the CSSR State Plan in 1985"]

[Text] The results of the Czechoslovak economy in 1985 significantly contributed to the fulfillment of the basic conceptual targets of the party's economic policy set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and detailed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Progress was made in the process of economic intensification. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states deepened. Further steps were taken to restore balance in external economic relations. Production volume exceeded the plan; private and public consumption of the population increased in accordance with the growth of national income, and the social guarantees were strengthened.

Economic development in 1985 was markedly influenced by the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovak's liberation by the Soviet Army. The political and organizational work of party, trade, unions, state, economic, and social agencies and organizations was aimed at fulfilling the exacting tasks of the plan, especially those of reducing material costs, raising labor productivity, improving the quality of production, and speeding up scientific and technological progress. It contributed to overcoming the consequences of the severe frost at the beginning of the year.

According to preliminary data, gross national income increased 3.3 percent compared with 1984 and the plan was exceeded. This was due to the higher than planned dynamism of production recorded in the main production branches and to the raised effectiveness of intensification factors. Industrial production increased 3.4 percent and the volume of building work rose 1.1 percent. The agricultural production plan was fulfilled 100.6 percent. Relative consumption of energy, raw materials, and industrial materials was reduced. Social productivity of labor grew 2.6 percent. Material - and wage-intensiveness per unit of output in state economic organizations was reduced and profits increased. The volume of new products and the proportion of products of high technical-economic standards in the overall production of manufacturing branches increased. However, considerable differences exist among economic organizations in promoting cost effectiveness, intensification, and the technological standards of production, with some enterprises having failed to fulfill their tasks in this area.

Overall foreign trade turnover increased 3.5 percent compared with 1984. Exchange of goods with the socialist countries grew at a faster rate than foreseen by the plan. Exports to nonsocialist states, too, increased at a faster rate than planned, but the growth of imports did not reach the planned level. The efficiency of foreign trade exchange did not improve. The rate of production's adjustment to the exacting requirements of world markets remains slow.

The higher than planned creation of resources also permitted a higher utilization of national income. The volume of accomplished investment works and deliveries (excluding projects carried out within the framework of the Z-project [community self-improvement program] and by the population) increased 6.5 percent compared to 1984. The increased goods deliveries and the 3.1 percent growth in personal earnings were reflected in a 1.8 percent growth in the physical volume of private consumption.

Retail trade turnover increased 4.2 percent. Although supplies of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise improved, the population's demand for some types of merchandise -- especially merchandise of high quality and technological standards -- was not fully met. The volume of resources spent on public consumption increased 5.8 percent compared with 1984. A total of 102,500 apartments were built.

The results of economic and social development in 1985 could have been even more favorable, had the factors of intensification, especially the results of research and development, been more markedly used. The untapped potentials of further development lie in the possibilities of accelerating the rate of reducing production's requirements for materials and energy, increasing the effectiveness of basic production assets, ensuring production growth through more rapid labor productivity growth, raising the quality and technical-economic parameters of products, and increasing the maximization of production on the domestic and on foreign markets.

Development of Science and Technology

The fulfillment of tasks included in the state plan for technological development improved in 1985, compared with 1984. Nonetheless, the rate of introducing new findings of science and technology into practice is not fully commensurate with the needs of the national economy and, above all, with the rapidly changing and increasingly challenging requirements of foreign markets.

The implementation of state target programs contributed to reducing the energy and material requirements of production and to promoting technological demanding types of production. Relative savings of approximately 2.5 million metric tons of specific fuel, of 493,000 metric tons of ferrous metals, and 14,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals were accomplished because of measures implemented within the framework of state target programs.

The value of new products increased 1.6 percent compared with 1984 and totalled Kcs124.3 billion. The value of new products accounted for 18 percent of the total production volume of manufacturing branches. Products rated as having high technical-economic standards reached 2 percent of the total value of new products. A certain improvement was achieved in increasing the share of the value of products rated as having high technical-economic standards in total industrial production from 14.1 percent in 1984 to 15.0 percent last year.

A total of 1,246 industrial robots and manipulators were manufactured; their introduction into production represents further manpower savings, especially manpower employed in physically laborious jobs and jobs performed in environments that are detrimental to health.

The research and development base was further reinforced in 1985. It employed a staff of more than 192,000, which is an increase of 3,500 compared with 1984. Total expenditures for the research and development base increased more than 2 percent compared with the preceding year.

Of the total number of 334 research and development projects included in the state plan for technological development, 98.2 percent of the tasks were fulfilled and 166 of these projects were completed by the end of 1985.

Successfully completed projects include, for example, the research into the development of single-chip microcomputer systems; extreme-low-temperature technologies for the application of superconductivity, technologies that were used in designing a magnetic separator that eliminated unwanted ferro-compounds and titanium compounds from kaolin; binding agents for varnishes applicable as advanced intermediate products for coating substances; special organic chemicals; alkaline heat-resistant materials for the steel industry; and so forth. Successfully completed projects also include the development of a medium-light section mill; new technologies in rolling plastic materials; machinery for the maintenance of railroad tracks; advanced systems of warehouse economy equipment; new technology for the construction of storage containers for by-products in the chemical and metallurgical industries; and increased yields of livestock based on genetics and cross-breeding.

As far as implementation is concerned, the planned production volume based on the resolved tasks of the state plan of technological development was fulfilled more than 100 percent. We indroduced the production of a new antibiotic, new types of integrated circuits; a portable [deskovy] dialyzer for single-use detoxification of blood and removal of harmful substances from the bodies of those suffering from kidney disease; improved high-tension cables using new types of insulation materials; a new flexible production system for working box-components; and a new type of buildings for mountainous areas. For the needs of agriculture, we started the production of a self-propelled mowing machine for sloping terrain; agricultural enterprises also continued to implement progressive technologies for cultivating new high-yield strains of grain with enhanced resistance to disease. Equipment for off-furnace desulfurization of steel was put into operation. The building industry introduced the production of a vertical circumferential mantle for the construction of apartments with improved heat-technological properties and new technologies for erecting reduced-weight basic structures. A new universal video-screen microscope for scientific purposes was introduced into production as well as a drilling vehicle for deep mining, equipped with hydraulic drilling equipment.

Scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union, in particular, deepened. This was aimed primarily at the development of robotics, nuclear engineering technology, machine building, electrical engineering, and other branches.

The working people's initiative within the movement for improvement increased, with the number of registered improvement proposals increasing by 3 percent compared with the preceding year.

Capital Investment

Investment work and deliveries (excluding the Z-project and projects carried out by the population) worth Kcs157.5 billion were carried out in the national economy, with construction work accounting for Kcs87.8 billion and deliveries of machinery and equipment for Kcs69.7 billion. The volume of investment and deliveries was 6.5 percent higher than the previous year, and 3.6 percent higher than foreseen in the annual plan.

As regards capital investment in individual branches, the planned volume of investments in agriculture was significantly exceeded, and investments in comprehensive housing construction also exceeding the planned level. The share of machinery and equipment in industrial investments increased, which establishes conditions for accelerating modernization and retooling projects, the share of which still has not reached the desired level.

Priority was given to ensuring building projects stipulated as mandatory tasks in the state plan. Of the total number of 115 mandatory projects whose trial operational start-up was planned for 1985, 103 were actually handed over, that is, 89.6 percent. Projects that were put into operation include, for example, the first unit of the Dukovany nuclear power plant; the fourth unit of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant; additional compressor stations, a section of the pipeline, and the measuring and control system of the Consortium transit gas pipeline. The second stage of switching to natural gas [plynofikace] in the Slovnaft Bratislava enterprise was carried out, and the output of the Plzen heating plant was increased by 160 metric tons of steam per hour. Production of springs in the Prostejov Ironworks was expanded by 9,500 metric tons a year; the Poldi Kladno United Steelworks national enterprise put into operation a production plant for 1,700 thermoprobes a year; and the Transporta Chrudim enterprise initiated a steel and cast iron foundry with an annual capacity of 9,000 metric tons. The Holesovice Bakery, which has an annual capacity of 38,960 metric tons of bread and pastries, was put on trial run and the power-generating section of the Kralova nad Vahom water project was put into operation. Reconstruction work at the grey cast iron foundries in the Olomouc Heavy Engineering Plant and at the Zetor plant in Brno was completed; a total of 187 km of railroads were electrified, and 157 km of railroad tracks were equipped with the automatic blocking device.

Construction was completed on the first and second stages of the acrylic acid plant in Sokolov, the aniline unit in Ostrava, the "quarto" sheet rolling mill in the Klement Gottwald Ironworks in Ostrava-Vitkovice, the printed circuits plants of the Tesla Prelouc and Dinaska Svitavy enterprises, the Praga gearbox plant, the penicillin production facility in the Biotica plant in Slovenska Lupca, and the Kosice mill.

Nonproduction facilities that were put into operation include, for example, the B line of the Prague subway and the pedestrian zone in downtown Prague, the gynecology-maternity ward of the Bulovka hospital in Prague, the Prostejov medical center, in-patient wards in Uherske Hradiste and Pelhrimov, and medical centers in Ziar nad Hronom, Detva, and Krupina. The first building of the Biology Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Ceske Budejovice, the Most theater, and the school-in-the-open in Volyne were completed. Other completed projects include, for exmaple, the Old-Age Pensioners' Home in Povazsak Bystrica, the Secondary Technical School in Myjava, the House of Culture in Rimavska Sobota, and recreational facilities and sanatoriums of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Prague-Dlabacov, Spindleruv Mlyn, Tatranske Matliare, and Tatranska Lomnica. The reconstruction of the Plzen theater was completed.

Just as in 1984, the completion of projects and commissioning of capacities was concentrated in the last quarter of the year. Problems in the start-up of new capacities and in attaining the projected parameters persisted. The number of unfinished investment projects increased in 1985, due mainly to the increased number of newly started projects. The volume of unfinished construction remains disproportionately high.

Industry

Industrial production in centrally-administered industry increased 3.4 percent compared with 1984, was thus 0.6 percent higher than planned. The planned gross production volume was exceeded by Kcs4.9 billion, which is equivalent to the gross production volume of 1.8 days. Fulfillment of the production plan in the course of the year was irregular, and the number of enterprises that failed to fulfill the gross production plan (15.4 percent) was higher than in 1984. Production shortfall in enterprises that did not fulfill the plan represented Kcs2 billion.

The volume of adjusted labor-added value was 6 percent higher than the year before and equalled roughly the planned volume. The fulfillment of planned tasks by individual enterprises was, however, uneven. The number of enterprises that did not come to terms with the planned tasks was higher than in 1984, with their aggregate shortfall amounting to Kcs2.4 billion. Productivity of labor calculated on the basis of the volume of adjusted labor-added value increased 5.4 percent, and labor productivity calculated on the basis of gross production increased 2.8 percent.

The share of total costs in the output volume in centrally administered industry declined relatively compared with the preceding year. Cost-intensiveness was favorably influenced, above all, by the development of material costs (without write-offs), including services of a non-material nature, the share of which in the total volume of output declined. However, the tasks of the state plan in reducing total and material cost-intensiveness per unit of output were not wholly fulfilled.

The utilization of inventories in centrally administered industry improved, but the targets of the state plan were not attained. The time of the inventories' turnover was shortened by approximately 4 days, compared with 4.5 days anticipated in the state plan.

Employment in the centrally administered industry increased by 0.6 percent, that is, 16,200 persons, compared with 1984 and totalled 2,714,000 persons. Average monthly wages of employees in the centrally administered industry reached Kcs3,094, which is a 1.9 percent increase over the preceding year.

The utilization of available working hours of industrial workers (91.2 percent) practically did not change since 1984. The shift intensity rate for workers in industry (1.329) stagnated roughly at the level of the preceding year.

The total volume of sales in the centrally administered industry increased 3.9 percent in wholesale prices compared with 1984. The volume of machinery and equipment deliveries for capital investment projects increased 12.7 percent; total volume of deliveries for export increased 5.2 percent, of which exports to socialist countries increased 7.1 percent and exports to nonsocialist countries 1.5 percent. Deliveries for the domestic market increased 1.9 percent (0.9 percent in retail prices). Remaining sales increased 3.6 percent.

The tasks of the state plan in all areas of sales were exceeded. However, problems existed in ensuring the requisite assortment of supplies.

Shortcomings in the regularity of supplier-user relations persisted, owing to the uneven fulfillment of planned production tasks in a considerable part of industrial enterprises and to the continued slow adaptation of the structure and assortment of production to the needs of the economy.

In keeping with the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we continued to carry out structural changes in industrial production. Production development was most rapid in branches and sectors of the manufacturing industry that are connected with a high degree of science and technology input, and in some branches based on domestic raw materials. Above-average production increments were achieved particularly in the electrotechnical industry, general engineering, the paper and pulp industry, and in the production of medical supplies.

In individual production branches, the following results were achieved in 1985 in developing production:

In the fuel industry, a total of 126.6 million metric tons of coal and lignite were extracted; the state plan of extraction was exceeded by 1.1 million metric tons, or 0.8 percent.

Compared with 1984, total extraction of coal and lignite declined 2.1 percent, as planned. Supplies to the national economy and to the population were on the whole trouble-free; despite a 0.9 percent increase in the production of graded coal and a 4.4 percent increase in the deliveries of briquettes, certain shortcomings did appear in supplies to the population due to increased production and to imports. These were caused chiefly by the distribution network. The state of the solid fuel stocks at the end of 1985 establishes prerequisites for covering higher demand for coal and electricity in the first quarter of this year.

The planned volume of removing overburden in brown coal mining was exceeded by 19.6 million cubic meters, that is, 8.3 percent. Coal reserves that are ready for extraction increased 27.6 percent compared with 1984.

Electricity production totalled 80.6 billion kilowatt hours and was 2.8 percent higher than in 1984. Planned electricity production was fulfilled 102.4 percent. The successful commissioning of nuclear power plants in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany established conditions for achieving a high production growth in nuclear power plants (52.7 percent), which -- together with the 34.5 percent production increase in hydroelectric power plants -- made it possible to reduce electricity production in steam power stations by 5.4 percent. Nuclear power plants reached a share of 14.6 percent of the total generation of electricity.

Consumption of electricity by its users increased 4.3 percent compared with the preceding year, that is, by 2.983 billion kilowatt hours. Consumption by large consumers increased 3.8 percent. Consumption by small-scale consumers from among socialist organizations and households increased 7.3 percent and greatly exceeded the expectations of the plan. Formidable potential remain untapped in rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy and in tightening consumer discipline.

Planned city gas production was exceeded by 1.4 percent. While heating gas deliveries for large-scale consumers had to be regulated in the first months of the year, deliveries meeting the raised consumption by households and the non-production sphere were ensured. Planned consumption of city gas was exceeded by 4.8 percent, while consumption of natural gas did not reach the planned level, despite the overfulfillment of planned deliveries to the population.

The metallurgical industry, including ore extraction, increased total production 2.2 percent, that is, 1.9 percent more than foreseen by the state plan. Production in ferrous metallurgy increased 2.2 percent, in nonferrous metallurgy 2.4 percent, and in the extraction and treatment of ores 3.1 percent. The overall increase was achieved mainly due to the more rapid development of less energy-intensive types of production, a better use of raw materials, and the processing of imported steel. While pig iron production stagnated, production of crude steel increased 1.4 percent and production of rolled material 1.2 percent. Production increased, in particular, in double-refined shaped special steel (14.8 percent); in coarse shaped high-grade steel (6.6 percent); universal mill plates (11.3 percent); and concrete-reinforcement iron bars (3.1 percent). The uasge of scrap metal increased; a total of 3.5 million metric tons of ferrous scrap and 137,600 metric tons of nonferrous scrap were supplied in 1985 for the needs of metallurgical production.

Engineering achieved a production growth of 5.4 percent, in accordance with the state plan. Adjusted labor-added value increased 7.8 percent. Branches included in state target programs were the main bearers of the increased growth rate of engineering production; total production volume of these branches increased 13.3 percent.

Heavy engineering increased its production 2.3 percent. While the gross production volume was lower than planned, especially its material components, heavy engineering did ensure the indicators of the plan in terms of sales and quality. An above-average production increase was recorded, for example, in rail vehicles for municipal transport (6 percent), trolleybuses (6.2 percent), electric locomotives (37.9 percent), and rail vehicles for freight transport (4.9 percent). Deliveries by enterprises of the heavy engineering sector for capital investment increased 22.9 percent, with particularly high production increases having been recorded by deliveries (including deliveries fulfilling export tasks) for the construction of nuclear power plants and for the chemical and food industries.

General engineering production increased 6.1 percent, which is 0.4 percent more than provided for by the annual state plan. Production increased, in particular, with respect to machinery and equipment for agriculture (7.2 percent), buses (4.5 percent), tractors(3 percent), trucks (2.3 percent), and passenger cars and delivery vans (1.8 percent).

As far as consumer goods for the population are concerned, relatively high production growth was recorded in motorcycles (8 percent), bicycles (5.7 percent), automatic washing machines (6.1 percent), and enamelled pots and pans (7.1 percent). Production of freezers increased 2.8 percent.

Production in the electrotechnical industry increased 8 percent, compared with a 7.8 production growth provided for in the state plan. Production of components for electrical engineering and electronics increased 19.8 percent. The needs of introducing electronics into the national economy are, however, not being ensured. Production of data-processing machinery increased 26.5 percent and production of integrated circuits 32.4 percent. Production of some consumer electronics products also recorded a rapid development, especially the production of color television sets, which increased 35.7 percent. The planned tasks in the production start-up of color picture tubes were not fulfilled.

The chemical industry increased its total production 3.9 percent, while the state plan anticipated a production growth of 3.1 percent. Production in the petrochemical industry increased 4 percent and production in the rubber and asbestos industry 3.4 percent. A more rapid development was recorded in the so-called sophisticated [kvalifikovana] chemistry. Compared with the preceding year, production of acrylic acid esters increased 80.6 percent, production of herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides 14.9 percent, production of auxiliary agents for the rubber industry 15.6 percent, production of aniline 78.1 percent, and production of pure chemicals 10.6 percent. Pharmaceutical production achieved a growth of 11.1 percent. Production of l-lysine increased 8.6 percent, production of plastics 5.9 percent, and production of chemical fibers 2.3 percent.

Production in the timber-processing industry increased by a total of 3.1 percent. Of this, production in the wood-working industry increased 1.8 percent and production in the paper and pulp industry 5.3 percent. Production of bleached cellulose increased 9.7 percent. The annual state plan called for a 3.8 percent overall production growth in the timber-processing industry.

Production in the light industry increased 2.9 percent on aggregate, which is 0.9 percent more than set by the annual state plan. Relatively high production growth was recorded by the garment industry (4.9 percent) and the leatherworking industry (2.7 percent). Production in the textile industry increased 2.6 percent; in the glass, china, and ceramics industry 2.5 percent; and in the printing industry also 2.5 percent.

Overall deliveries from light industry for the domestic market increased 2.3 percent in retail prices compared with 1984. However, the structure of these deliveries was not always in harmony with demand, in terms of both selection and stylishness. This was especially true of footwear, knitwear, and ready-made menswear.

The construction materials industry increased its production 1.6 percent compared with the preceding year and exceeded its planned tasks. Cement production declined 2.5 percent in accordance with the intentions of the plan. Lime production increased 3.5 percent, production of heat-resistant building materials 1.7 percent, and production of ceramic tiles 0.6 percent.

Production of major industrial products in the centrally administered industry:

Product	Unit of measurement	Actual production in 1985	1985 as percentage compared with 1984
bituminous coal	thousands of metric tons	26,223	99.3
brown coal, including lignite	thousands of metric tons	100,387	97.6
electricity	millions of kilowatt hours	80,622	102.8
pig iron	thousands of metric tons	9,562	100.0
crude steel	thousands of metric tons	15,036	101.4
rolled material	thousands of metric tons	11,037	101.2
cement	thousands of metric tons	10,265	97.5
lime	thousands of metric tons	3,227	103.5
nitrogen fertilizer	thousands of metric tons -- nitrogen	582	101.1
phosphate fertilizer	thousands of metric tons -- P205 [phosphate]	353	102.8
plastic materials	thousands of metric tons	1,100	105.9
chemical fibres	thousands of metric tons	193.2	102.3
passenger cars & delivery vans	units	184,000	101.8
of this: passenger cars	units	177,000	101.3
two-wheeled motor vehicles	units	219,000	108.0
bicycles	units	731,000	105.7

trucks	units	48,000	102.3
integrated circuits	Kcs million	2,833	132.4
digital computers	units	1,460	135.2
metal machine tools	Kcs million	4,575	111.5
forming machines	Kcs million	1,625	104.2
agricultural machinery and equipment, including spare parts	Kcs million	3,195	107.2
wheeled and tracked tractors	units	35,000	103.0
household washing machines	units	445,000	105.4
household refrigerators and freezers	units	480,000	107.6
of this, freezers	units	160,000	102.8
television sets	units	432,000	112.7
of this, color sets	units	193,000	135.7
furniture made of wood and other materials	Kcs million	7,819	102.6
utility and decorative china	Kcs million	758	101.9
paper and cardboard	thousands of metric tons	964	102.6
cotton fabrics	millions of meters	606	101.4
underwear made of fabric	thousands of pieces	56,696	101.3
garments made of fabric and non-woven textiles	thousands of pieces	33,838	98.4
hosiery	thousands of pairs	112,004	101.9
footwear, total	thousands of pairs	116,740	100.1
of this, leather footwears	thousands of pairs	56,645	99.1
of this, textile footwear	thousands of pairs	32,358	100.9

Building Industry

With their own employees, construction enterprises carried out building work worth Kcs95.8 billion and fulfilled the state plan 100.4 percent. The volume of building work was 1.1 percent higher than in 1984. The task of the state plan was also exceeded with respect to the volume of building work carried out on the basis of contracts.

Labor productivity calculated on the basis of basic building work increased 0.8 percent, whereas labor productivity calculated on the basis of adjusted labor-added value was 3.7 percent higher than the year before.

The fulfillment of tasks stipulated with respect to the volume of building work was uneven and some enterprises (21.5 percent) fell short of this plan. While building enterprises administered by the Ministry of Construction of the Czech Socialist Republic exceeded the planned volume of building work carried out with one's own employees by Kcs81 million, and enterprises administered by the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic exceeded it by Kcs26 million, the building organizations of the federal Ministry of Transportation in the Slovak Socialist Republic fell Kcs39 million short of the set plan.

However, not at all construction sites was the overfulfillment of planned tasks in terms of volume accompanied by the fulfillment of the set building timetables. Quality is unsatisfactory at a number of building projects, especially the quality of finishing work, and the utilization of working hours continues to be insufficient.

The plan for completing apartments in the Czech Socialist republic was fulfilled only 94 percent, and in the Slovak Socialist Republic 99.8 percent.

The volume of adjusted labor-added value increased 4 percent and was 0.8 percent higher than planned. The profitability rate and overall cost-intensiveness were better than anticipated by the annual plan.

Building enterprises employed on average a staff of 554,600, which was 1,700 employees more than the preceding year, predominantly in workers' professions.

The average monthly wages of employees in building enterprises were Kcs91 higher than in 1984 and reached Kcs3,209, which is a 2.9 percent increase.

Agricultural-Food Industry Complex

Most decisive tasks of the plan were fulfilled. The planned volume of gross agricultural production was exceeded by Kcs0.7 billion. Compared with the annual average of the 1981-84 period, the volume of gross agricultural production increased 4.8 percent, of which plant production increased 5.4 percent and livestock production 4.3 percent. The intensity of agricultural production (measured in terms of gross agricultural production per hectare of agricultural land) increased 5 percent compared with the average result of the aforementioned period; the intensity of plant production alone increased 5.7 percent. Labor productivity (calculated on the basis of the volume of gross agricultural production per agricultural employee) increased 4.1 percent.

In plant production a very good result was achieved in the grain harvest. Although this grain harvest was 265,000 metric tons below the record harvest of 1984, it exceeded the level of all years prior to 1984, as well as the planned level. As far as other crops are concerned, higher than planned harvests were recorded in feed crops and in silage corn, while the harvests of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, and sugar beets remained below the planned level. The sugar content of sugar beets, however, was 0.84 percent higher than in 1984.

Hectare Yields and Harvests of Selected Crops:

	Per-hectare yields in metric tons average for 1981-84	1985	Harvest in millions of metric tons average for 1981-84	1985
grain crops total	4.22	4.62	10.7	11.7
rape and colza	2.36	2.44	0.2	0.3
potatoes	18.57	18.09	3.6	3.4
sugar beets	34.09	37.22	7.2	7.7
perennial fodder crops grown on arable land	8.45	8.32	5.6	6.2

In livestock production, some planned structural changes were carried out. Following the limitation of pig herds, poultry flocks were also markedly reduced. At the end of the year, pig herds totalled 6,651,000 head and poultry flocks 47,278,000 head. This means that compared with 1984, pig herds were reduced by 92,000 head and poultry flocks by 1,241,000 head. Beef cattle and cow herds were also lower than the year before (by 85,000 and 20,000 head respectively). Milk production increased by 116 million liters compared with the preceding year, which was achieved mainly due to an improvement in yields.

Annual milk yields reached an average of 3,643 liters, 107 liters more than in 1984. Average annual egg yields increased from 239.9 pieces in 1984 to 246.5 pieces in 1985. The average number of piglets weaned per broodsow increased from 17.95 to 18.12. The growth in yields was accompanied by a favorable development of feed consumption per unit of production.

The planned procurement for federal reserve funds with respect to grain crops was fulfilled 100.1 percent, rape 95.3 percent, and sugar beets 98.7 percent. The planned timetable of potatoe procurement was fulfilled 97 percent.

Procurement of Livestock Products:

	Unit of Measurement	1985	Compared with 1984	Compared with plan
animals for slaughter total (excluding poultry)	thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	1,591	minus 1	plus 19
poultry for slaughter	thousands of metric tons of body weight	244	plus 7	plus 8
milk	million liters	6,021	plus 86	plus 211
eggs	millions of units	2,977	minus 67	plus 127

Small-scale breeders and growers accounted for 10.4 percent of the total gross agricultural production of animals for slaughter, including poultry (compared with 10.5 percent in 1984), for 38.9 percent of total gross agricultural production of vegetables (37.9 percent), and for 63.6 percent of the total gross agricultural production of fruit (70.8 percent).

The material-technical base of agriculture was reinforced through the delivery of 8,849 tractors, 1,860 grain combine-harvesters, 1,933 sowing machines, 484 potato gathering machines, and 462 sugar beet harvesters. In 1985, agriculture was supplied with 1,734,000 metric tons of industrial fertilizers (in net nutrient value), which is equivalent to 257.6 kg per hectare of agricultural land (in 1984, it was 259.5 kg). Irrigation facilities were built on 45,000 hectares and drainage was carried out on 43,000 hectares.

The planned investments in agriculture (including investments in agricultural supplies and procurement) were exceeded and totalled Kcs24.9 billion. Of this, special agricultural investments accounted for Kcs4.4 billion. The value of agricultural investments was 5.2 percent higher than in 1984, with the value of special agricultural investments alone having increased 7.8 percent. Investments in the food industry totalled Kcs 5.2 billion, which was a 7.8 percent increase against 1984.

According to estimates, comparable average monthly earnings in united agricultural cooperatives increased 2.2 percent, to Kcs3,085, and average monthly wages in state farms increased 2.4 percent, to Kcs2,968. The labor productivity growth (measured in terms of output per employee) corresponded roughly to this increase.

The volume of the food industry's output increased 1.2 percent compared with 1984, and thus reached roughly the planned level. As far as individual foodstuffs are concerned, compared with 1984 production increased, in particular of refined sugar (3.5 percent), vegetable fat and oil (5.1 percent), prepacked portioned meat (3.4 percent), canned meat (2.5 percent), full-fat pasteurized milk (3.3 percent), and cheese (1.1 percent). Beer production declined 5.9 percent.

Forestry

The most important task in 1985 was to speedily process the salvaged windfall timber caused by the extraordinarily adverse weather conditions in 1984. The share of salvage cutting in overall timber extraction reached 70.8 percent last year (compared with 54 percent in 1984), with the amount of processed windfall timber totalling 13.6 million cubic meters.

The priority given to extraction of the best quality timber in forests struck by the calamity helped to minimize timber losses. Overall timber extraction, with 19.1 million cubic meters, and deliveries of utility timber, with 17.6 million cubic meters, remained at the 1984 level, while the extraction plan was overfulfilled by 2 percent and the planned deliveries by 0.8 percent. The reforestation plan was fulfilled 101.5 percent; reforestation was carried out on a total 53,700 hectares.

Water Economy

Drinking water production increased 2.3 percent compared with 1984, to 1,660 million cubic meters, of which water deliveries to direct consumers from public mains increased to 1,265 million cubic meters (2.2 percent). The planned targets were fulfilled. The proportion of inhabitants supplied with water from public mains increased from 75.4 percent in 1984 to 76.2 percent, and the proportion of inhabitants living in houses connected to the public sewage grid increased from 61.6 to 62.5 percent. The proportion of treated sewage water increased from 74.7 percent in 1984 to 75.6 percent.

Transportation and Communications

Freight transportation on the whole ensured the transportation requirements of the national economy. The transportation demands of the national economy dropped by about 3 percent. At the same time, however, one is succeeding only very slowly in shifting public transportation from the road to the railroad, and the plans regarding transferring the enterprises' transportation to the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] were not completely fulfilled.

Public freight transportation carried 644.3 million metric tons of goods, which is 2.8 percent less than in the preceding year. The state plan was fulfilled 97.3 percent. The demands on public transportation arising from economic and transportation contracts

were fulfilled, however. The CSD [Czechoslovak State Railroads] accounted for 45.5 percent, the CSAD for 52.5 percent, and river transportation fc 2.1 percent of the mertic-ton volume of freight carried by the public transportation sector. In terms of metric ton/km, the CSD accounted for 82 percent, the CSAD 13.1 percent, and river transportation for 4.9 percent of the freight carried.

The volume of railroad transportation reached 292.5 million metric tons, which is 2.2 percent less than in 1984. The railroad load amounted to 245 million metric tons, that is, 2.6 percent less.

CSAD road transportation carried 338.5 million metric tons, which, compared with the preceding year, constitutes a 3.3 percent drop.

CSAD vehicles consumed a total of 785 million liters of motor fuels which, compared with 1984, constitutes a 2.6 percent increase, with metric ton/km performance increasing 3.8 percent and passenger/km performance 2 percent.

In 1985, a total of 32 km of new freeway sections was put into operation to improve road traffic. The extent of freeways reached 486 km.

As the consequence of the severe winter and low water levels, river transportation dropped by 0.3 percent and the volume of goods carried amounted to 13.3 million metric tons. Transportation of steam coal to Chvaletice accounted for 29.8 percent of total river transportation.

Public transportation carried 2,689.9 million persons; the number of passengers carried by the CSA increase by 12.5 million compared with the past year, and by the CSD declined by 5.5 million.

Another subway section was put into operation in Prague to improve the city's public transportation. In this way the number of passengers carried by the subway rose to 335.2 million -- a 22.8 percent increase compared with the past year. The subway carried an average of 918,200 passengers daily.

Regarding the development of communications, attention here was focused, above all, on installing new telephone terminals, on expanding and automating intercity and international telephone lines, on building up the network of television transmitters, and on introducing comprehensive mechanization and automation in the postal service. The number of telephone subscribers in 1985 increased by 92,000, and there are 23.2 telephones per 100 population. A total of 3.6 million telephones were in operation on 31 December 1985. Directly dialed intercity calls accounted for 87.8 percent of all intercity calls; directly dialed international calls accounted for 94.6 percent of all international calls. The network of television transmitters enables 76 percent of the population to receive the second channel.

In 1985 a total of 1,469 million letters and 29 million parcels were delivered. The postal service also delivered 2,194 million copies of newspapers and magazines. The post's railroad cars were modernized and the transportation of letters and printed matter was containerized.

Foreign Trade

Tasks planned within foreign trade were on the whole fulfilled. The foreign trade turnover was higher than the state plan envisaged. In trade with the socialist states the planned tasks were exceeded in both exports and imports. In trade with the non-socialist states the pace of exports was higher than the state plan envisaged. The planned extent of imports was not fully realized due to part of imports being moved to the first half-year of 1986.

Development of foreign trade turnover (in current prices, all charges paid up to the border of the delivering state)

	1985 as a percentage compared with 1984		1985 as a percentage compared with 1984
Exports, total	104.9	imports, total	105.8
of this: to socialist countries	106.2	of this: from socialist countries	106.0
to nonsocialist states	100.6	from nonsocialist states	105.1

In 1985, compared with the previous year, the total turnover of foreign trade increased by 5.3 percent, and with the CEMA states by 6.1 percent -- of which 4.7 percent was with the USSR. The share of the socialist countries in the CSSR's total foreign trade turnover reached 78.8 percent; the USSR's share was 44.8 percent.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation and integration with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union, was expanded and deepened. The closer cooperation was the consequence of deeper collaboration in all spheres, of the dynamic development of the higher forms of labor division among the individual CEMA states; the realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration continued. A Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000 was worked out on the basis of the conclusions of the CEMA states' economic summit. In 1985 the program of long-range economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries was adopted.

Czechoslovakia's integration in the process of international specialization and cooperation in production increased, especially in the sphere of the engineering and electrotechnical industry, and the volume of the exchange of goods, licenses, and scientific-technological information expanded. Exports on the basis of agreements on specialization and cooperation in production accounted for 29 percent of the total exports to the CEMA countries, and for 34 percent of total exports to the USSR.

Standard of Living

The 1985 economic results played a marked role in the creation of conditions for fulfilling the strategic objective of the economic and social policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of the population's living and reinforce social certainties in harmony with the results which will be achieved in the development of the national economy.

With the population of active age fully employed, the average number of workers in the national economy rose further and reached 7,605,000 persons. The share of the production sphere in this increase amounted to 53.5 percent (38,000 persons), and that of the nonproduction sphere 46.5 percent (33,000 persons). The growth in the rate of employment was more rapid than that set by the state plan in retail trade, education, culture, medical care, social welfare, and agriculture.

Citizens' nominal cash earnings reached Kcs416.4 billion, which is 3.1 percent more compared with last year. Real cash earnings increased 1.2 percent. Incomes from wages rose 2.5 percent. The growth of income from work was also caused by the higher average monthly wages of workers in the socialist sector of the national economy, including the unified farmers cooperatives, which increased by 1.9 percent compared with last year and reached Kcs2,908. Real wages remained at the 1984 level. The greatest dynamism was seen in social incomes which, compared with the previous year, rose by 5.3 percent, mostly as a consequence of the measures adopted since 1 January 1985.

In keeping with the plan, citizens' cash expenditure grew more rapidly than incomes. Compared with the previous year, it increased 3.4 percent. Increases in savings and cash in hand amounted to Kcs15 billion in 1985, that is 3.6 percent of the population's cash earnings. The amount of savings in state savings banks increased by Kcs14 billion and by the end of the year reached the sum of Kcs218.9 billion. In particular, the volume of long-term savings increased.

The retail turnover of all trade organizations reached Kcs297 billion (in current prices), that is, the level envisaged by the state plan. It was 4.2 percent higher compared with 1984. Of this figure, the turnover of foodstuffs increased by 5.3 percent and of industrial products by 3.2 percent. Turnover of industrial goods accounted for 52.5 percent of total retail trade turnover.

Food supplies during the entire year were on the whole smooth. There were certain shortcomings as regards choice of dairy and meat products, and of some types of fruit and vegetables, caused by shortfalls during harvesting.

Despite the overall fulfillment of the plan for deliveries, rise in stocks, and increased volume of imported goods, the demand for some types of industrial merchandise could not be fully satisfied. Despite increased deliveries by the production sector, demand was greater than supply, for example, for certain types of refrigerators and freezers, combined ovens [kombinovane sporaky], domestically-made racing bicycles, and the like. The range of color television sets, sewing machines, and bicycles was expanded by new types. Sales of passenger cars increased. In all, 114,700 cars were sold, which is 6.8 percent more than last year. A total of 161,700 color television sets were sold; this is 27.5 percent more than in 1984. There were shortages of certain types of textile products, apparel, footwear, construction materials, and furniture. Demand for certain types of paints, varnishes, and photographic products was not satisfied.

Enterprises for local manufacture, services, and production cooperatives expanded services for the population. The volume of services was broadened. However, some enterprises concentrated on providing services for organizations rather than for the population.

The population's greatest demand was for repairs to electrical appliances, radios and record players, for gardening and photo services. In contrast, the population shows a reduced interest in made-to-order products, and there are not enough available construction capacities.

The adjustment of retail prices of beer and nonalcoholic drinks, carried out in October 1984, affected the level of prices in 1985. The total index of retail prices of goods and services increased by 2.3 percent compared with the previous year. The cost of living index was up 1.9 percent.

The social consumption of the population, which rose -- compared with 1984 -- by 5.8 percent and reached Kcs176.4 billion remained the dynamic component of the population's standard of living. Per-capita social consumption was Kcs11,380, which was Kcs599 more than in 1984. A role in that increase was played, above all, by resources expended on measures adopted in social security, the sphere of health care, and education.

In the 1985-86 school year, a total of 681,000 children, more than 90 percent of the appropriate age group, go to kindergartens. A total of 398,000 pupils and apprentices -- 54,000 of them graduates from secondary schools -- are being trained for workers professions in secondary vocational schools.

We have 346,000 pupils studying as day students at secondary schools and secondary vocational schools, and 169,000 students at university-level schools studying various disciplines.

The number of beds in health-care facilities increased by 1,900 and reached a total of 195,000 beds, of which 123,600 are hospital beds. The number of inhabitants per medical doctor further decreased. The number of medical posts rose to 48,800, which is more than the plan envisaged. There were 124,000 places in nurseries and micro-nurseries in 1985. The number of places in enterprises' and cooperatives' nurseries increased to 27.2 percent of the total in 1985. The number of places in social welfare facilities increased by 4,000 in the course of the year.

A total of Kcs83.7 billion was expended for social security. Of that amount, the outlay for pensions amounted to Kcs52.9 billion. Compared with 1984, social security payments and pensions were both raised 5 percent. The increased volume of pensions was influenced both by the pension increases and by the increased number of pensions paid. The adoption of Law No. 108/1984 on increasing some low pensions and on other changes in social security raised, as of 1 January 1985, pensions accorded prior to 1 January 1971 (this adjustment applied to 1.1 million pensioners). Minimum pensions that are the sole source of income were set at Kcs950 for an individual and at Kcs1,600 a month for a couple. The number of paid pensions rose from 3,954,000 in 1984 to 3,999,000, of which the number of old-age pensions rose from 2,178,000 to 2,222,000. The average old age pension was increased by 3.8 percent compared with 1984. The total volume of financial assistance to families with children reached Kcs23.9 billion, of which sum Kcs16.4 billion were child allowances. Expenditures for sick pay amounted to Kcs8.1 billion. Their growth was influenced by the upper limit of the daily rate of sick pay that was increased as of 1 January 1985.

Within the housing construction framework we completed a total of 102,500 apartments, which is 10,700 more than in 1984. The sum total of new apartments consisted of 18,200 apartments within communal construction; 49,900 apartments in cooperative construction; 4,800 apartments in enterprise construction; and 29,600 apartments in individual construction. A total of 4,864 fewer apartments than the plan envisaged were completed, of which there were 1,821 fewer apartments in communal construction; 1,746 fewer apartments in cooperative construction; 462 fewer apartments in enterprise construction; and 192 fewer apartments in individual construction. In housing construction outside of the national committees' plans, 643 apartments were not completed. The unevenness of construction work continued, which was manifested by the fact that there was an accumulation of completed apartments in the closing months of the year.

Construction on 75,602 apartments was started. A total of 6,200 apartments in socialist ownership were modernized and reconstructed. The plan was fulfilled 87 percent.

Projects valued at Kcs4.4 billion were completed in the "Z-Action". The joint endeavor of citizens created a number of facilities serving the needs of the population: for example, 775 places in nurseries; 7,016 places in kindergartens; 25 health centers; 21 social welfare facilities; 756,000 meters of water mains; and 173,000 meters of sewers.

Increased attention was paid to the environment. Urgent ecological problems were resolved, the number of unsuitable production technologies was reduced, as was the generation of electricity in steam power plants; progress was made in the construction of installations aimed at reducing water and air pollution.

The realization of 18 projects costing Kcs1,787 million contributed to the protection of drinking water and to improving its quality. During the year, for example the sewage plants in Zilina, Mohelnice, and Velke Pavlovice were put into operation. Construction of the sewage plants in Havlickuv Brod, Bosany, and Hodonin continued, and the sewage plants in Kosice and Liptovsky Mikulas were expanded.

A total of 68 projects budgeted at Kcs1,423 million were realized within the framework of atmospheric protection. Some of the most important are the continuing construction of the desulfurization equipment in the Tusimice power plant; the dust extraction at plant No 1 of the Orava Ferro-alloy Works in Istebne; and the desulfurization of generator gas in the VTZ plant in Chomutov. The construction of dust-extracting equipment for the revolving furnace in the cement works in Mokra and the dust-extraction at furnaces in the Czech Shale Enterprise in Nove Straseci continued, as did the introduction of gas in the glass works in Skrdlovice.

A total of 13 projects for the elimination of solid wastes, costing Kcs469 million, were completed. One of the most important undertakings of this kind is the construction of the waste-incincerating plant in Novaky. Incinerating plans are also being built in Brno, Kosice, and Mlada Boleslav.

The number of inhabitants -- compared with 1984 -- increased by 43,000 and by the end of the year reached 15,523,000. There were 225,000 live births, 121,000 marriages, and 38,000 divorces.

The results of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan create favorable conditions for entering upon the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the fulfillment of the more demanding tasks of the state plan in 1986.

ANTI-CRIME CAMPAIGN REMAINS 'LASTING' TASK

LD112019 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Prague, Feb 11 (CTK) -- The crime rate in Czechoslovakia has not risen in the past five years. Annually about [figure indistinct] persons (one per cent of the population) commit offences, 40 per cent of them motivated by efforts for wrongful enrichment, journalists were told here today.

At a press conference, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Karol Laco, Minister-Chairman of the Committee of People's Control Frantisek Ondrich, Prosecutor-General of the Czech Socialist Republic Jaroslav Krupauer and Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Pavol Vano spoke about the results of the campaign against wrongful enrichment. Jaroslav Krupauer said that this sphere was decisive for reducing the crime rate in Czechoslovakia, and stressed that fighting against parasitism, speculation and bribery is a lasting and basic task.

After a letter of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and a government resolution on stepping up the campaign against breaches of the principles of socialist law, morals and discipline, adopted in 1982, favourable conditions have been created for eliminating these negative phenomena. The number of reports of economic offences by citizens went up by 20 to 30 percent. In 1984, three per cent more cases of economic offences were exposed, compared with 1983, and last year the number of exposed economic crimes increased by another 4.8 per cent.

HEALTH MINISTRY WARNING ON ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE

AU031945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 2

[CTK Report: "With Prevention Against Toxicomania"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Although a moderate increase in nonalcoholic toxicomania has been registered in our country in recent years, it is not such a grave social problem as in other countries. However, in the interest of protecting the population, especially youth, against these negative phenomena, it is necessary to pay systematic attention to prevention. This was stressed at yesterday's press conference of representatives of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the SSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the SSR Ministry of Interior. The incidence registered in the SSR, concerning youth in the 15-19 year-old category, pertains, in particular, to the inhalation of harmful vapors. Young people growing up in an unhealthy family milieu or an unsuitable collective are especially involved in this. Among older youth, the interest is oriented toward medications with euphoria-producing effects, with the dependence on them being often the consequence of their disproportionate and uncontrolled use when having a headache, suffering from sleeplessness, and the like.

A chronic -- and in our situation much more serious -- problem is alcholism. The consequences, such as the crippling of physical and spiritual health, the disintegration of the family, negative influence on children, criminal activity, absenteeism, and reduced working potential unequivocally speak about the need of the entire society to struggle against these ills.

FISCHER SPEAKS AT GDR PEACE COUNCIL MEETING

AU041029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Feb 86 p 3

["For Us Peace Is the Supreme Constitutional Demand; Oskar Fischer, GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the Active and Constructive Work of Our Republic in the International Arena"]

[Text] The GDR, which, like the United Nations is a result of the struggle against fascism and war, supports without reservations the activities of the world organization, because peace and international cooperation are its supreme constitutional demand, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, chairman of the National Committee for the UN International Peace Year, stated on Thursday [30 January] in his speech at the Peace Council meeting. Peace as a characteristic of socialism is the basis of state policy and basic concern of every citizen. The GDR, as a politically stable and economically dynamic socialist state in the center of Europe, is putting -- in the same way as its allies -- all its weight on the side of peace. The 1986 International Peace Year should give strong stimuli to securing a life in peace, freedom, and happiness.

At the beginning of this year, the world presents a disunited picture, the speaker said. The dangers to peace continue to exist, the exacerbated situation in the world has not been defused, a change for the better has not been initiated. But, at the same time, there are developments which affirm our conviction that a nuclear catastrophe can be averted and a return to detente can be found. It gives rise to hope and encourages the activities of the broadest masses when the Warsaw Pact member states again and again advocate with great emphasis the elimination of the nuclear threat and the achievements of a change for the better in Europe and in the world. The worldwide concern about imperialist arms buildup and "star wars" plans have caused, as Erich Honecker stated at the 11th SED Central committee session, "a rebellion of world conscience as has never been known before." The knowledge that today only joint survival or joint destruction is possible has been reaching more and more people, irrespective of their ideological viewpoint or class, Fischer stated..

Lasting Security Only by Means of Disarmament

Justified hopes are based on the results of the Geneva meeting between the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States. The bold and radical program for step-by-step nuclear disarmament put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev shows how determined the Soviet Union is to take advantage of the more favorable conditions resulting from the Geneva meeting for solving mankind's vital problems, Fischer said. Some people attempt to make us believe, said Oskar Fischer, that with the development of more and more, and more dangerous weapons systems and by extending armament to space a nuclear war can be averted. The Soviet Union shows the only safe, shorter, and cheaper way which can be easily surveyed to its end -- that is, a systematic reduction of weapons and finally their elimination. Lasting security cannot be achieved by more armament but only by disarmament. Everything else is a dangerous delusion, because in view of the life-threatening character of nuclear weapons no side can or will grant military supremacy to the other. The chance to change the dangerous world state for the better must not be forfeited now, Fischer said. It is necessary to find a new approach which corresponds to the realities of today's world in international policy, a way of thinking in new dimensions.

If the UN Peace Year is to be crowned with success then the imminent militarization of space must be halted, Fischer said. The development and deployment of offensive space weapons would destroy the military-strategic balance, the arms race would be extended to space, and thus peaceful cooperation in any fields would lose its basis, because it would lose trust.

It would serve the cause of peace and progress in other fields of disarmament and arms limitation, if the FRG were to think over its attitude toward the "star wars" program and bring it in line with the will of the majority of its people, Oskar Fischer stated.

Chemical weapons are hardly less dangerous than nuclear weapons, he continued. Together with the CSSR, the GDR proposed to the FRG government to enter into negotiations on a zone which should at first comprise the territories of these three states. The GDR supports all means which bring a worldwide ban and the elimination of existing stockpiles closer. It remains to be seen if the FRG will think over its current attitude and declare itself ready to negotiate on this issue with the GDR and the CSSR, Fischer said.

Policy of Dialogue Promotes Trust

The Socialist states insist, Oskar Fischer stated, that all other questions are subordinate to preventing a nuclear war. This is the basis for the possibility to form a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. This is the common denominator which unites the most different political and social forces in the struggle for peace.

It is of great importance for the struggle for peace that the GDR has become a politically stable, economically efficient state and partner in the socialist community and in the international arena. Its foreign policy and the interests of the working people are in absolute agreement. The forthcoming 11th SED Party Congress and the party congresses of the fraternal parties will certainly make decisions for further strengthening socialism and thus for preserving peace, Oskar Fischer said. On the basis of its constructive, always predictable peace policy and with high performances of the working people for strengthening the socialist society, that is, with its daily work for peace, the GDR will contribute to continuing and activating the policy of dialogue, to promoting and again and again stimulating arms limitation and disarmament measures through dedicated work in all appropriate bodies. It is necessary to create a political climate in which confrontation and distrust are reduced, cooperation and trust are promoted, and to flesh out the peace offensive of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly the Soviet disarmament program, the foreign minister stated.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD101537 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The 30th anniversary of the National People's Army on 1 March, the military highlight in the life of the GDR, is fully marked by the preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress. This was emphasized by Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and head of the National's People's Army Political Main Administration in an ADN interview. The development and growth of the GDR Armed Forces testified for over 3 decades to the great achievements of the working class under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist Party, and all workers in the reliable military protection of the socialist achievements and of peace. This was a convincing expression of how the Leninist precept that a revolution was worth anything only if it knew how to defend itself was heeded in the GDR.

For the first time in German history there arose and flourished, with the National People's Army, a truly progressive, national and popular, regular armed forces, Lt Gen Bruenner said. In the course of its development the Army became a modern, socialist coalition Army. The leading organs, units, air, and naval forces had the ability to meet the tasks entrusted to them within the socialist military coalition. The Army was linked through firm class brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Lt Gen Bruenner said that the decisive basis for the Army's great fighting strength and combat readiness was the leadership provided by the SED, the forward pointing orientation of its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

An important contribution to this, he continued, has been the help and support from the Soviet Army and Soviet Navy. In this connection he recalled the activity of Soviet advisors and military specialists equipped with modern Soviet military hardware and the close cooperation in strategic and combat training, especially with the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany and the USSR Baltic Fleet.

Great importance in successfully solving military issues is also the concern of the SED and the workers' and peasants' power for the initial and further training of socialist military cadres, Lt Gen Bruenner said. Today's Army has a highly qualified officers' corps. Seventy-three percent of all officers are university graduates and 25 percent college graduates. The 2,400 graduates from Soviet military academies and 170 generals, admirals and officers who studied at the Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces helped greatly to ensure that the findings of Soviet military science were applied broadly and creatively.

The high level of education of conscripts and their willingness to give their best had a most positive effect on tackling the class task given to the Army. Ninety percent of all recruits had completed the 10th and 12th class, 95 percent had completed vocational training, and nearly all had completed the premilitary training of the Society for Sport and Technology. Every third recruit declared his willingness to serve more than 18 months. All this is a sound foundation toward meeting future growing demands.

Army members are guided by the idea that in the inseparable unity of party, people, and Army a guarantee is given to continue to exist honorably by the side of the brothers-in-arms, the general emphasized. This is a driving force for its political and military action, a driving force which none of the imperialist armies has at their disposal.

The close and comradely cooperation with the party and state organs in the garrisons, winning new military recruits, the sponsorship of the socialist youth organization for the Army, which has been in existence since its founding, the activity of FDJ applicant and reservist teams, the hundreds of thousands who, in the week of brotherhood-in-arms and the Army's day of honor visited the barracks, to mention just a few things, show that the people and the Army in the GDR are one, the deputy defense minister said. The dynamic development of the GDR national economy guarantees that the material preconditions are given to maintain the Army's fighting strength and combat readiness at the required level. Incorporated in the comprehensive popular movement in preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress is the objective, through new achievements in education and training in the interest of the Army's peace mission, to affirm that it can be relied upon at all times.

CPSU CC TAKES CHARGE OF CRITICIZED NEWSPAPERS

LD112211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The case of the high-ranking trade union leaders, who were involved in the suppression of press criticisms will be debated in the Soviet AUCCTU. This was announced by the leader of the body's press department. He said also that a few days ago the chairman of the AUCCTU sent for the leaders of the trade union press and in a conversation stressed the importance of their work. The CPSU Central Committee in a resolution has taken charge of two branch newspapers because the departmental ministries and the professional trade unions wanted to suppress the criticisms which appeared in the newspapers. This concerns the papers dealing with civil aviation and merchant shipping. Both editorials drew attention to important economic and social problems and fought for the increase of trade union activity in enterprise affairs.

VERESS REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE AT CONFERENCE

LD112242 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Last year Hungary's foreign trade balance showed a surplus, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, told a press conference in Budapest Tuesday [11 Feb]. The country retained its favourable international image and credibility, and its foreign exchange reserves increased. The material and energy supply of production improved, and there was no serious trouble with the supply of the population either. The minister mentioned a few negative phenomena, such as low economic efficiency and the deterioration of competitiveness. The export surplus in hard-currency trade traffic fell short of the plan. This year Hungary wishes to make further cuts in its stock of debts. It is planned to achieve a modest surplus of sales to rouble markets, and a 500 to 600 million dollars surplus in trade with advanced and developing countries.

Last year the socialist countries remained the most important economic partners to Hungary with 56 per cent of the overall foreign trade turnover. Hungarian exports increased by 8 per cent and imports by 3.2 per cent against 1984. The surplus attained was 255 million roubles. The export growth was mainly attributable to food industrial machines, machine tools, computer engineering and transmission technology products, and light industrial articles. The increase in imports stemmed from price rises. Hungarian-Soviet goods deliveries account for 60 per cent of the rouble turnover. In 1985 the two countries' trade balance was poised after several years of Hungarian deficit.

As to the European socialist countries, goods traffic with the German Democratic Republic rose by 5 per cent, with Czechoslovakia by 3 and with Poland by 8 per cent. Hungarian exports increased at a faster pace than imports.

Last year Hungary's hard-currency trade balance showed a surplus of 303 million dollars, more than 400 million less than in 1984.

(The new method of calculation introduced considers the real freight costs, instead of the earlier estimates.) The smaller than planned surplus was due to considerable unforseen imports of energy, and the lower than envisaged export of the food industry.

Last year's export to advanced capitalist states stayed as it was in 1984, while imports saw a considerable increase. Apart from energy sources, the largest growth was in the import of machinery, medical instruments, seeds and pharmaceuticals.

The European Economic Community accounts for nearly 22 per cent of Hungary's overall foreign trade turnover, and for 50 per cent of hard-currency traffic. Although the relationship between Hungary and the EEC is legally settled, Hungary continues to require the discriminative quantitative quotas still in force to be lifted, the minister said, adding that the majority of advanced capitalist countries also strive to ease discriminative tariffs imposed on Hungarian exports.

Sales to developing countries fell 17.5 per cent of the plan. [sentence as received] Hungary proved unable to meet requirements in a few commodities, such as rolled goods, aluminium products and chemicals, while food and metallurgical products were not supplied because of low prices. Imports from developing countries dropped by 5.3 percent against 1984.

Hungary is promoting cooperation and the joint company business in both relations. As of January this year, the licensing procedure of forming joint companies in Hungary has been streamlined, and the terms of operation eased. Also of this year, it has been made easier for Hungarian companies to obtain autonomous foreign trade rights.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE CHANGES DISCUSSED

AU031508 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Ivan Illes, deputy director of the Planned Economy Institute at the National Planning Office: "Infrastructure Today"]

[Excerpts] In the seventies the development of infrastructure accelerated in many aspects: The share of infrastructure increased in both directions, that is, investments and employment. However, it was not possible to stop the trend toward infrastructure having a decreasing proportion in the economy's fixed investment stocks, that is, in the national assets.

New Trends and Processes

In the eighties, however, new processes and trends developed in this field.

The most noticeable trend took place in the share of participation by infrastructural branches in the fixed investment stocks of the economy. In 1950, almost 82 percent of the economy's total fixed assets was composed of the infrastructure, and 50 percent of this involved the nonmaterial infrastructure (in most of the developed countries this proportion is still the same). Because of industrial development and agricultural progress in the past 4 decades, the basic capital of these branches increased significantly, but only a very light asset accumulation took place in the infrastructure. Thus, the share of the nonmaterial infrastructure dropped from 50 to 35-36 percent in 30 years. A similar, but somewhat lower decrease took place in the fixed assets of the so-called material or productive infrastructure (transportation, telecommunication, trade, water management). It dropped from 33 to 23 percent.

From 1983 on this trend has reversed. The scale and proportion of the nonmaterial infrastructure in the national assets, in fixed investments stocks, has not deteriorated further, but has even improved slightly and the people's economy's Seventh 5-Year Plan expects the continuation of this trend.

The change in national assets, in fixed investment stocks, has most probably been the result of changes that took place mainly in the proportions of investments.

In the period between 1950 and 1980, some 45-50 percent of investments were channeled into the infrastructural branches (and at that time we considered 50 percent to be a realistically possible proportion). Well, in the eighties we broke the magic barrier, and 54-55 percent of economic investments went into infrastructure in 1981-1985 and, according to the Seventh 5-year Plan, this will be even more in 1986-1990 with 57 percent to be invested in infrastructure.

Similar trends can be noticed in the field of employment. The proportion of the non-material infrastructure, based on the number of people employed there, did not grow signficantly during the 25 years from 1950 to 1975, which is a rather unique situation compared to other countries in the world. Although the employment figure of these branches increased by 200,000 in the past quarter of a century, this increase took place parallel to a general increase in employment. Between 1975 and 1990, in 15 years, another increase of 200,000 people will take place, but this time the overall number of people employed in other branches is significantly decreasing. This means that the number of people employed in the non-material infrastructure will increase from 17 to 22 percent by 1990.

What Can Be Expected?

The Seventh 5-year Plan period assures the continuation of processes and trends started in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period in order to further develop the infrastructure. However, the difference will be that, while in 1981-1985 certain processes took place under the pressure of circumstances, to a great extent these processes will now become parts of a deliberately accepted and carried out economic policy. Included here are: a further increase in the share of infrastructure, a greater involvement by public efforts and finances in developing the infrastructure, and a list of priorities and main goals within the development of infrastructure. The priorities are naturally modified and changed, as are the tasks and requirements.

The main emphasis will be put on developing telecommunications. But education and culture will also improve at a rate higher than the average. Because of the demographic waves passing through the kindergartens and primary schools, greater emphasis will also be put on secondary and partly also on higher education. All in all it seems that in certain fields we can take some definite steps to create an infrastructure that is closer to or on the same level as that which is required by the economic and social state of development.

FRG GOVERNMENT ADVISOR RECEIVED FOR TALKS

LD112302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Hungarian-FRG foreign ministerial discussions have been held in Budapest. Horst Teltschik, a department chief in the Federal Chancellor's office, the foreign and security policy advisor of the head of government, held 4 days of talks in Hungary. He was received by Central Committee Secretaries Ferenc Havasi and Matyas Szuros, deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

KOTAI-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LISBON

LD0923 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, headed by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Portugal, from February 4 to 8, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP).

The delegation met PCP General Secretary Almaro Cunhal in cordial, comradely atmosphere and held talks with Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the CC, and Albano Nunes, member of [words indistinct] of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PCP CC. The parties exchanged views on some issues of international life and of the international communist movement, and informed one another on the state of the two countries and the work of the two parties. The sides also surveyed the state and development of inter-party cooperation.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV VISIT NOTED

Mladenov Arrives

LD111206 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Budapest Tuesday [11 February] for an official friendly visit, meeting an invitation from Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Petur Mladenov was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi.

Talks Begin

LD112234 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Bulgarian foreign ministerial talks started in Budapest, on Tuesday. Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary, and Peter Mladenov of Bulgaria, who is paying an official, friendship visit to Hungary, surveyed bilateral relations and discussed some topical international affairs.

SARLOS, MSZMP DELEGATION RETURN FROM CUBA

LD112207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation led by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and president of the National Assembly, which took part in the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party, has returned from Havana. Also in the delegation were Mrs (Oszkar Barcs), first secretary of the Fejer County Party Committee, and Istvan Bognar, Hungary's ambassador in Havana.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH EGYPT -- Cairo, February 10 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, headed by copresident Odon Kallos concluded its series of negotiations in Cairo and Alexandria. Transactions included a long-term textile agreement. As a sign of our improving relations, a local mission of the Hungarian trade representation in Cairo has been recently set up in Alexandria. The increase in Hungarian exports should, of course, be counterbalanced by growing imports. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

POLISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER IN GLIENICKE SWAP

LD111836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] According to PAP, an exchange of intelligence agents took place today on the Glienicke bridge, on the West Berlin-GDR border. Four spies of Western special services, serving sentences in the socialist states, were exchanged for five intelligence officers from socialist countries imprisoned in capitalist states. A Polish intelligence officer, Kaczmarek, will return home as a result of the exchange. The exchange took place on the basis of an arrangement between the United States and the FRG, and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON ITALIAN TELEVISION

LD052103 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Feb 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, in Warsaw, with Italian television correspondent Enzo Biagi for the "Linea Diretta" program broadcast on Italian television on 4 February -- questions in Italian with superimposed Polish translation; recorded]

[Text] [Biagi] General, what does it mean to be born in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps, when asking this question you had a more general, univeral answer in mind. It can be described as follows, perhaps: As a nation we are characterized by an especially emotional attitude to the matters affecting the fatherland, a special colorfulness, I would say, in the love of our country which finds expression, as demonstrated many times by history, in unprecedented sacrifice. As one of our poets once said: We are one great national banner. The point is for us to be a great nation in heroic uprisings as well as a great nation in everyday hard work. This is our goal and our task.

[Biagi] What is your experience of the war?

[Jaruzelski] It would be inappropriate, perhaps even immodest, when speaking about my personal experience, not to stress the horrific sufferings of my nation during the war and its heroic struggle. As for my own fate, it should be divided into two periods: one up to the middle of 1943 and the other from the mid-1943 to the end of the war. In the first phase I found myself in Siberia. In the second phase I found myself in the ranks of the Polish Armed Forces, first as a soldier then as an officer; I passed all along the route to Berlin and the Elbe. This allowed me, and has allowed me until today, to understand the complexity of human fate and this was a great school of life which makes me value the cause of peace and the security of our country.

[Biagi] Sir, as Pope Wojtyla was, you were a factory worker. What experiences did you gain from this?

[Jaruzelski] I learned to respect hard work and people who work hard -- the workers. I think that this helps me today to better understand their problems, their anxieties, and to help find positive solutions.

[Biagi] Is this also why you never used the army against striking workers?

[Jaruzelski] This, sir, never was, is, nor will be a private matter. Our Army, by its nature and character, is called the Polish People's Army. Its main task is to guard the borders, to guard independence and the independent existence of the nation, and at the same time to guard the continuity and security of the socialist state. Our Army will always defend these values and will never stand against these values.

[Biagi] We know that during the war you were in the USSR. What was your life like then?

[Jaruzelski] Well, the war was an exceptionally difficult and dramatic period. As a young boy I found myself far from home and at the same time, I experienced, as did the whole nation, the difficulties and the bitterness of the defeat sustained by our country and the results of the Hitler's invasion of Poland. But perhaps I will expand my reply a little. Like almost all my generation I was brought up in the spirit of enmity to the USSR, to Russians. This was generally how the home, school, books, and newspapers brought us up. For this reason as well, contact with life in the USSR -- the life of the Soviets -- was a great discovery to me. Above all, I became convinced of how great and generous this nation is, with what sacrifice it carried the burden of this war, and how gallant was its attitude to us newcomers. This enabled me to understand much and, in particular, to understand not on the basis of literature, newspapers, and official speeches but precisely because I lived in the heart of the life of this nation; I came to understand its deep, irrefutable desire for peace which exists to this day.

[Biagi] What mistake did Solidarity make? Did it respond to some collective need or was it a sign of a rebellion?

[Jaruzelski] Solidarity -- one cannot answer this question simply and absolutely straightforwardly. First and foremost, Solidarity was millions of people who, motivated by the best patriotic intention, found themselves in that organization just because they felt a need to act -- but act according to the principle expressed by a slogan of that time: Socialism -- yes; distortions -- no. These millions are today working in Poland, in their homeland. These millions belong to the present, the new trade unions, and to worker self-managements. They are members of various authorities including the highest ones and including the party one. This is the part of Solidarity to which you are referring -- I understand this question on this level. But there is also another level: the leadership group, which has made its aim the slogan Socialism -- no, and approached this aim by rebellion and by destructive and anarchist activities aimed at overthrowing the ruling political system in Poland.

And what mistake? I think that the group's mistake was and is until now that it was conceited, arrogant and full of belief in its infallibility and the weakness of the authorities. It was filled with hatred. Hatred, as we know, blinds one but it also makes one stupid: This is what happened in the latter case.

[Biagi] Poland's political position is very delicate. What feelings do Poles have for their neighbors -- that is, the Soviets and the Germans?

[Jaruzelski] Of course, our geographical position, historically speaking is less fortunate than the geography of the Italian peninsula -- although, as we know, elephants crossed the Alps -- but I think that the essence of the matter lies elsewhere. For 1000 years our country's borders were borders in flames. In any case, they were very difficult borders. At the end of the 18th century an eminent Pole wondered and considered whether we should join with Russia against the Germans or with the Germans against Russia.

This dilemma does not exist today. Today we go together, with both Russia and Germany -- of course, with the new Russia, the USSR Russia, and the new Germany, the GDR. This is the great historic achievement of our nations whose neighbors are all friendly and (?well-disposed) as we say. As I said at the United Nations, no sensible nation would squander such an achievement.

[Biagi] [sound of martial music] What was the most difficult test which you have faced in your life as an adult man and a soldier?

[Jaruzelski] I would like to divide my answer into two parts. The most difficult experience certainly were the years of the war, the most dramatic, tragic, and painful was the death of millions of my compatriots including my closest comrades-in-arms. As regards the most difficult decision; I had to make such a decision on 13 December 1981. This was also a very dramatic decision but as we move further and further away from this date I become more and more convinced that this decision was essential and correct. Poland was in danger of catastrophe; the whole of Europe perhaps even the whole world, could have ignited from Poland. Even though the decision was so difficult and so dramatic, today I believe it was duty well done.

[Biagi] What do you think of Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals?

[Jaruzelski] I consider these proposals first as very wise, secondly as very courageous, and third as very honest. I am saying this as a Pole, as a politician, and as a general. It is a good thing that these proposals did not share the fate of the earlier ones and were not negated and rejected on the spot but are being given profound analysis by the Western partners. The point is for us all to encourage the analysis of these proposals and for them not to be outwitted -- if one can put it this way -- not be be lost one way or another as this would be great and unrepeatable loss and, I think, the loss of a great chance for humanity.

[Biagi] I saw in a hotel that a Pan American Airlines office has opened. Have your relations with the United States improved?

[Jaruzelski] Unfortunately they have not improved. We want such an improvement and we give much evidence of this but of course it can only take place on the basis of respect for our sovereignty, mutual respect, and noninterference in our internal affairs.

URBAN ON WALESA TRIAL, RAKOWSKI REMARKS

LD111840 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 11 Feb 86

[By Waldemar Janiec, Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 11: Foreign and Polish newsmen attending the weekly conference by the government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban today focused attention mainly on Lech Walesa's trial which has begun today, and on the course of the government-episcopate talks on agricultural fundation [as received] in Poland.

Replying to questions concerning Walesa's trail, Urban said: "The government has nothing to say as far as this case is concerned. This is a case lying in the province of the court and the Prosecutor's Office. The government is of the opinion that everybody in Poland must strictly adhere to law, and violation of law should be followed by appropriate reactions on the part of the judiciary."

"This is not a trial of political character, that is, for Lech Walesa's political activity. This is a trial in the name of certain principles which are binding and will be binding in Poland", Urban said, quoting among those principles the duty to protect the truth, human rights, and in the given case, the good name of members of electoral commissions. "There are no and there will be no people in Poland who are a 'taboo' for the judiciary," he added.

Jerzy Urban next presented every possible kind of a final verdict likely to be meted out in Gdansk.

He also denied reports by Western press to the effect that Sejm Vice-Marshal Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski had allegedly voiced an opinion that starting Walesa's trial was embarrassing to the Polish authorities. Urban recalled the true meaning of the said utterance by Rakowski who failed to react to Walesa's offensive words addressed to him, for he considered Walesa not to be a person having such an influence on public opinion [words indistinct] be worth bringing him to penal account.

Continuing his utterance on the trial in Gdansk, Urban said: "Everything now depends on what Walesa will say during the trial and on the attitude to it by the court and the Prosecutor's Office. The trial is being conducted in tune with court's regulations and it's final is as usual conditional on its course." [sentence as received]

February 4 was the planned date of a meeting between representatives of the government and the episcopate on agricultural fundation. Asked about the reasons why the meeting had (?failed) to take place, Urban said that the government's proposal to hold plenary talks had not been accepted by members of the fundation's organizing committee who said that they were waiting for a reply to their presented pro memoria, and only then they would be ready for further talks.

The negotiators from the government did not deem it necessary to reply to that document for its very title, in tune with custom, indicated no such need. "Exchange of views failed to take place," Urban said, adding that the issue currently requires talks on the course of further work, either at government-episcopate meetings or in other forums.

Urban also referred to his earlier utterances on the fundation, recalling that the grandiloquent announcements by the West of tens of billions of dollars in allocations with a view to agricultural fundation organized in Poland found no reflection in practice. "In legal terms, the sum at the disposal of a given fundation is not essential, whereas there may emerge a question of what goals could be outlined by a fundation having very modest means," he said.

Asked about the possibility of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in 1987 Urban said: "We have received signals from the Polish episcopate concerning the pope's intention to pay his third visit to Poland. If the apostolic see initiates official talks over this question the Polish side will participate in them displaying their usual hospitality."

Speaking of the plans for economic cooperation between Poland and the socialist countries, Urban said that joint investment in Poland and abroad was the most-preferred direction in Polish economic policy, which can be proved by the Polish share in transport and raw materials-related investments located in the Soviet Union. We also want joint investment on Polish soil that would be implemented under bilateral agreements and under the CMEA framework, he said.

Answering a question about the recent skyjacking of a Libyan jet by Israeli air forces, Urban said that Poland had always condemned and would continue condemning all acts of air terrorism. He added that the Polish stand on the Middle Eastern conflict and the Palestine Liberation Organization had not at all changed.

TRADE OFFICIAL IN W. BERLIN CITES DEBT PROBLEMS

LD111626 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Berlin 11 Feb (DPA/VWD) -- Poland, which owes $29 billion to Western banks, has great problems in meeting its commitments. This was stated at a press briefing in Berlin today by Walerian Chrysczanowicz, head of the trade section of the military mission of the Polish Peoples Republic in West Berlin. In reality, Poland is having to grant credits to its suppliers, in that purchases from the West are obtainable only in exchange for cash in advance. The currency problem has led to a shortage of spare parts, deliveries and raw materials.

Poland's export industry is currently operating at only two-thirds capacity because there is a shortage of imports. Poland, which has been given time to pay its interest payments which became due at the beginning of the year, is optimistic about the planned Paris talks with Western creditor banks in March. In addition, the People's Republic wants to enter the IMF as quickly as possible. Chrysczanowicz said that accession to the IMF would strenthen Poland's creditworthiness.

FORMER SEJM MARSHAL GUCWA RECEIVES GDR HONOR

LD112127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Former Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa was presented with the "Star of International Friendship" order in gold in Warsaw today. This high award was given to him by Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, in recognition of extraordinary merit in strengthening friendship and cooperation between peoples and for the preservation of peace.

The GDR Order of Merit was presented to Sejm Deputy Edmund Meclewski, and to Marian Podkowinski, Daniel Lulinski, Eugeniusz Guz, and Witold Dobski. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was thereby honoring the contributions of the well-known Polish publicists to the strengthening of socialism and the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Poland.

HUNGARIAN TRADE TALKS END; COOPERATION AGREED

LD051744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polist 1500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The 22d Polish-Hungarian Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission meeting has ended in Warsaw. Deputy Premiers Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai chaired the debates.

It was decided that by 1990 the value of trade between the two countries would amount to R6.3 billion -- one-third more than in the previous 5-year period. The results and the broadening of the areas of cooperation in agriculture and the food economy were positively assessed. A scientific and technological cooperation program for the years 1986-90 was signed. There will also be cooperation in the field of operational electronic engineering [elektronika uzytkowa] and in the development of new medicines.

Messner Receives Marjai

LD050226 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Polish-Hungarian economic talks have ended in Warsaw. A meeting took place in the Council of Ministers office between Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The importance of economic contacts between Poland and Hungary, which in recent years have shown significant qualitative changes, was stressed during the talks. The problem of scientific-technological contacts between the two countries was raised.

Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai, co-chairmen of the 22d session of the Polish-Hungarian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, signed a protocol summing up the results of several days of talks.

ALBANIAN TRADE ACCORDS SIGNED; INCREASE SEEN

AU031258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] PAP-- On 30 January the following documents were signed in Warsaw to govern Polish-Albanian trade: the accord on exchange of goods and on payments in 1986-90, a protocol in this connection for 1986, and a protocol defining conditions for the supply of goods and for payments between Polish and Albanian foreign trade enterprises.

The mutual trade stipulated by the 5-year accord for this year and the following years shows a certain increase in comparison with the figures of the 1985 trade protocol.

During the 1986-90 period we will supply Albania with mining equipment, trucks, passenger automobiles, various electrical appliances, laboratory and medical equipment, food industry machines, rolled goods, and coking coal. Albania will supply us with high-quality asphalt, chromium ore, copper cables and wire, tobacco, herbs, clothing, knitted goods, cigarettes, furs, processed vegetables, oranges, grapes, and melons.

For the Polish Government the documents were signed by J. Balewski, vice minister of foreign trade, and for the Albanian Government by M. Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade. M. Xega was received by A. Wojcik, minister of foreign trade.

The sides discussed the results of trade exchanges in the past 5 years and indicated the opportunities for increased cooperation and trade in the coming year.

ORZECHOWSKI PLANS TO VISIT GREECE 19-22 FEB

LD112008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, the minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Greece between 19 and 22 February at the invitation of the head of that country's diplomacy, Karolos Papoulias.

10TH SUDETAN ARMORED DIVISION HOLDS EXERCISES

LD112202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Here is a TV news report from the training grounds; army training goes on in spite of the February frosts:

An early, frosty morning. The roar of tank engines reverberates through the forest. The tankmen of the Heroes of the Soviet Army 10th Sudeten Armored Division begin another day in their field training. Commands are issued and the fighting vehicles take up their positions on the firing range. Here, in just a moment it will transpire how difficult firing live ammunition is when the tank is moving and how much the destruction of the target depends on the crew's teamwork.

This costume is somewhat reminiscent of a spaceman's, but in fact it is only anti-contamination protective clothing which every soldier has to know how to use.

In spite of intensive training, the cold makes itself felt. Those who have a moment's breather in the training, are trying to keep themselves warm. On the range you do it this way, or this way. Every way is good. And the tankmen themselves maintain that nothing is better to keep you warm, even under frost, than an attack, for example of a tank company, combined with live-ammunition firing.

On the airfields too the snow and the frost are not an obstacle. The snow-plows clear the runway and in a moment flights of Su-22's, our air force's newest fighter-bombers, soar into the sky. These very advanced aircraft, fitted with electronic equipment, represent a potent weapon in the hands of our highly-trained pilots. They can perform tasks envisaged for fighter bomber and reconnaisance aircraft. They have powerful and varied armament, in which missile weapons predominate. Today you can see them for the first time on the screens of your television sets.

PROSECUTOR ENDS ANTONOWICZ DEATH INVESTIGATION

LD111925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Miroslaw Rogalski report]

[Text] A press conference was held at the voivodship prosecutor's office in Olsztyn today, during which the findings of the investigation into the accident which befell Marcin Antonowicz on 19 October 1985, and who subsequently died, were made known. Here is what the press spokesman of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Olsztyn, Prosecutor Stanislaw (Lagodzinski?), said:

[Lagodzinski] In the expert opinion published the experts took the standpoint that the fractures of the bones of the skull which were ascertained during the autopsy most frequently occur as a result of a fall backwards, with the head hitting hard (?ground). They ruled out, however, that the injuries could have been caused by a blow from a militia truncheon.

In view of the finding by the investigation that the fatal head injury sustained by Marcin Antonowicz occurred as a result of his jumping out of a moving vehicle and (his) fall on to the asphalt surface of the road: and that the Civil Militia [MO] officer accompanying him could not have foreseen this and effectively prevented it, the regional prosecutor in Olsztyn, by a decision of 10 February 1986, has discontinued the investigation into this case, in the face of the non-ascertainment of [word indistinct]. In view of the inebriated state of the person being conveyed and (his) behavior -- indicating the possibility of aggression on his part -- putting him in a vehicle near the door and accompanied by only one MO officer turned out to be, despite observance of the binding regulations in this respect, an insufficient safeguard.

Recognizing that the above indicates the need for making more precise the internal regulations regarding patrol duties and procedure with inebriated persons, the voivodship prosecutor in Olsztyn has sent an appropriate pronouncement to the chief commandant of the Civil Militia.

NEWLY APPOINTED PROFESSORS MEET JARUZELSKI

LD071953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Following the premier's recommendation, the Council of State has appointed 71 persons as assistant professors and professors. Today at the Belweder Wojiech Jaruzelski handed over the nomination acts to the scholars. Having congratulated them and expressed appreciation and respect for their achievements, the chairman of the Council of State invited the scholars to take part in a conversation. We are moving away from the solemn character of such meetings, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, as we wish to take advantage of them as a good opportunity to share thoughts concerning the everyday work of scholars, the difficulties and obstacles encountered in its course, and the ways of overcoming such difficulties.

During the discussion, the topic of proper application of scientific research results in practice and the material conditions of the functioning of the higher education establishments were discussed. There were frequent mentions of the 24th plenum of the Central Committee and the role of academic teachers, scholars, and pedagogues was emphasized.

FURTHER ON 24TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Jaruzelski Opens Session

AU041651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 p 1

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojiech Jaruzelski at the opening of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 31 January]

[Text] Opening the plenum, W. Jaruzelski honored the memory of Stanislaw Nastala, who died on 2 January, and who was a Central Committee member, and deputy manager of the cotton plant in Andrychow. S. Nastala, W. Jaruzelski said, was a meritorious party and social activist in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, a fighter for the cause of the party and the workers class, and a militant political functionary. The plenum honored his memory by a minute's silence.

W. Jaruzelski then discussed the subjects of the 24th plenum. We decided, he said, to tackle three connected subjects: education and university schools, that is, the entire system of national education; the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution on youth affairs; and the party program, which we submit for an all-party discussion before the 10th party congress. It is no accident that we are going to tackle these three issues at the same time, which is a good thing, because they have a common denominator -- our road to the future and Poland's socialist tomorrow.

The Central Committee has often discussed the education of young people. It did so at the 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 19th plenums. There is no special reason why we should justify the need to evaluate the present state of our educational system and its development. To be able to cope with the challenges of civilization we must promote a modern system of education, one that would meet all the requirements of our economic, social, cultural, and moral development and one that harmoniously combines instructional and educational functions.

The achievements of the 24th plenum should form the basis for a nationwide debate on the development of national education. I am convinced that criticism and self-criticism will not be lacking at this plenum and that they will be creatively continued during the precongress discussions at meetings and conferences and in individual talks with party members and candidates. We invite all young Poles who for patriotic reasons want to help to speed up our country's development to join in these discussions.

Preparations for this plenum have continued for many months and the issues connected with it have been examined many times by the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat. Members of the central party authorities have held many meetings with young people in plants, schools, universities, and youth organizations.

The Central Committee commissions, especially the Education and Upbringing Commission and the Youth Commission have made great contributions toward the plenum preparations. Voivodship committee plenums on education have been recently held in Przemysl, Lublin, and Warsaw. Voivodship committee secretaries responsible for education have discussed the draft materials for this plenum.

The result of all this is that comrades have received very extensive analytical and information reports drawn up by task commissions, Central Committee departments, youth organizations, and government institutions. These reports include materials illustrating the development of universities in 1961-84, forecasts of university education and of education in selected countries, selected statistical data on young people and university education, and the information about the implementation of the government program for improving the conditions for young people's adult life and careers and about the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution by the party and the socialist youth unions. There is an abundance of materials for discussion.

Comrades, the CPSU has invited our Central Committee to send a PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a very important event for the international workers movement and for all forces of peace and progress in the world. It is our wish that our participation in the CPSU Congress helps to tighten the bonds between our parties and to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and states.

I ask you, comrades, to authorize the Politburo to take the necessary action connected with the acceptance and processing of this invitation.

Education Speeches Delivered

AU041746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Report on speeches on the education of young people during the 31 January session of the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion on the Politburo report to the 24th Central Committee Plenum, Professor Henryk Jablonski, former State Council Chairman, discussed education and upbringing in the light of a new stage in the development of the world and science and appealed for taking note of all the opportunities and dangers stemming from this development and of the interdependence between technological progress and social conditions. He said that often we limit education to propagating various views, while neglecting the development of personality. We should provide education for the people who always thirst after knowledge, who are open to new things, who search for new values, and who are ambitious, rationalist, and independent. This is what all efforts at education should aim at, no matter what level of education people want to attain.

Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education, said that efforts to modernize science are the necessary condition for economic development and that under the present difficult conditions the necessary resources and research apparatus will be concentrated in those universities that guarantee their most rational and effective exploitation. He expressed the conviction that the political atmosphere in academic communities continues to change for the better and that further progress greatly depends on ensuring these communities are not surrounded by any social vacuum and that the results of their work are readily utilized. This is all the more important since the standards of scientific solutions obtained in our country are often very high. Academic independence should be used to trigger instructional and research energy and to strengthn discipline.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice marshal of the Sejm, spoke of the generation replacement taking place in Poland and of the young people's need for strong experience that stimulates imagination. He recalled that the party is not the only source that can provide answers to young people's questions of how to live. It is true that we recognize the educational results of the plurality of views that holds sway in our country, but the church people do not always do so. He also said some young people view cautiously plans for the future -- plans dictated by the reluctance to create illusions -- as the lack of clear prospects. He proposed that for the sake of upbringing, the history of People's Poland should not be treated as a series of errors and crises, that radicalism should be fostered in eliminating whatever is not productive, that the tolerance of mediocrity should be opposed, and that people should be convinced that the future can be worked for on a mini-scale -- in plants, townships, villages, and one's community.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES TRADE UNION ACCORD MEETING

AU301435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Report signed 'Teg': "What Is Most Important in the Trade Union Struggle?"]

[Excerpts] On Monday [27 January] at the headquarters of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], a meeting of chairmen of national trade unions was held to discuss, prior to the coming OPZZ Council session, the most important tasks facing the trade union movement.

Yesterday's meeting inaugurated a series of such meetings between the OPZZ leadership and trade union aktivists and factory aktivs on the other. These meetings are regarded as a way of encouraging and improving internal union consultations.

The OPZZ joins together 122 of the 132 national trade unions. The representatives thereof acquainted themselves with the social and economic problems which atract the greatest attention from trade unionists and with the resultant tasks facing the OPZZ. Apart from housing construction, working and living conditions, and improvements in education and health care, price and wage policy occupies the most important place, it was said. In the opinion of the trade unionists, it is necessary here to seek effective mechanism deirectly involving a rise in productivity and an improvement in management. This creates concrete duties for the trade unions.

Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, referred to these and other topics discussed during the talks. He pointed to the conditions governing the economy, at the trouble involved in introducing economic reform mechanisms to enterprises, and to the social effects of doing so. It is not easy to face up to these effects in a situation where prices are rising by 1 percent all over the country, immediately followed by a 5 percent rise in the wages fund. The problem of guaranteeing a proper relation between the two cannot be a matter of indifference for the trade union movement. Therefore, solutions must be sought which will favor enterprises and will speed up and develop production, but which will also be acceptable to society.

The new collective labor agreements may perform an important role, provided that they do not lead to an increase in the range of benefits but instead, with the help of factory incentive systems, make the level of wages dependent on productivity.

The role and position of the trade unions, their further development, and their influence on national and factory affairs is important for the party, M. Wozniak continued. We are concerned with the kind of unions which will be a difficult but objective partner of the government, the kind which will demand a lot but which will also energetically support economic development. For here lies the key to solving difficult social problems and satisfying trade union postulates.

The meeting participants also acquainted themselves with budgetary proposals for this year and with a draft OPZZ budget estimate.

They also unanimously adopted a statement expressing full support for the peace program contained in the USSR's latest disarmament initiatives, especially in Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, as well as in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the U.S. Congress.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ANALYZES 24-25 JAN PRON MEETING

AU311153 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Dariusz Szymczycha article: "The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth at the Half-Way Mark"]

[Text] I remember my first errand as a journalist: to attend the first congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which lasted 3 days. Later on, I attended several sessions of the PRON National Council, including the 2-day session on 24-25 January, attended by W. Jaruzelski and Sejm Marshal R. Malinowski.

The session discussed the condition and prospects of national agreement and the PRON activities, presented PRON achievements, and recalled the PRON's participation in the campaign for the elections to the people's councils and to the Sejm.

During the almost 3 years since its first congress, the PRON has been behind many decisions, including the abolition of martial law and the proclamation of an amnesty. It has also supported activities to democratize our political system. However, as one document adopted by the National Council states, "we have failed to tackle many issues and we have not been consistent in solving some issues."

The session discusses the formula for PRON activities in view of the assumption that it is a typical "party for nonparty people," which presents opportunities for those who are unable to find a place for themselves in the existing political structures, and noted the dangers inherent in such an approach to the PRON. If the movement limits itself to applauding the decisions of those in power and to demonstrating its support for them, it will remind people of the prewar nonparty block for Cooperation with the Government -- a block whose record is nothing to be proud of. The session also warned against going to the other extreme and behaving like a pseudo-opposition to the party by opposing and criticizing every move of state power or those who sponsored the PRON and by calling black white. The PRON must not attract its supporters in this way. Besides, the experience of the past few years has shown how shortlived and ineffective are the alliances based on "no" programs. The PRON is the public's representative vis-a-vis those in power and rejects both seeing everything in black colors and looking at things through rosy glasses. To ensure that the PRON can more effectively represent the public in this way, the National Council will also seek to expedite the progress of the bill on public consultations and discussions and on voting by the people.

The session deliberated on the effectiveness of PRON activities and was bitter about the fact that many communities talk about the PRON as only the "movement of good ideas." The militancy of the basic cells, which wait for instructions from above and show little initiative in solving local conflicts, is nothing to be happy about. One participant in the discussion in one of the problem groups even spoke of the disease of "verbosity", lots of hot air and spectacular window dressing. The session warned against such activities in order to prevent any revival of the national Unity Front.

The session continued to search for a golden mean that would reconcile the virtues of the social movement such as volunteerism, spontaneity, and a lack of red tape with the requirements of efficient and effective activities. What is needed is a certain organizational minimum that would make it possible to mobilize the PRON cells during the large-scale political campaigns, and also on a day-to-day basis, to promote the training of PRON aktivs, and to improve the circulation of information. This poses the question of how much organization and discipline there should be in voluntary social activities and how to reconcile the independence of the PRON's basic cells with the requirements of a certain measure of centralism that ensures the unity and effectiveness of action.

The session devoted much attention to the blank spots in national agreement. The workers communities, especially those in large industrial centers, as well as the intelligentsia and youth communities, are an Achilles' heel on the PRON, because the participation of these communities' representatives in the movement, which finds it hard going to win them over, is poor. The session laid the blame at the door of propaganda, that is, the press, radio, and television, which continue to embellish PRON activities as if the PRON were a government agency. "We are not the government's fig leaf nor a herd of submissive sheep," it was said at the session.

The session referred several times to M. Gulcynski, whose "report on the state and needs of agreement" was a basis for the discussion. The time of agreement against the threats to everyday life, anarchy, and civil war is over. What we must now do is to reach agreement about Poland's future. The session discussed the process by which agreement is promoted and not a single act of agreement that is never renewed. It discussed this process because it is mindful of the need for unceasing efforts to bring to light people's views and interests, to compare them, and to work out new bases for consensus. Contradictions within our society are inevitable, and the PRON, instead of concealing them, should solve them in order to avoid conflicts.

BRIEFS

USSR FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- A protocol on this year's cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society has been signed in Warsaw. The presentation of the achievements of the national discussion preceding the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress was acknowledged to be of particular importance. The next most important thing was to popularize their resolutions and the programs of both parties. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

POPESCU MEETS SOVIET SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION

AU080857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0812 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1986 -- A delegation of the Academy of Social Science under the CC of the CPSU, headed by R. Yanovskiy, rector of the academy, called at the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, at the latter's invitation. Talks were conducted on the occasion between R. Yanovskiy and Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, during which they swapped experience in the domain of party and state cadres' training in the two countries and singled out the ways of strengthening and diversifying the collaboration between the two establishments. The Soviet delegation visited learnings units and sections of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, met with teaching staff and students.

The delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CC of the CPSU was received by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and they discussed questions of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the political, ideological and propaganda activities, in the spirit of the understandings between the RCP and CPSU, between the leaders of the two parties.

'ARAFAT LEAVES BUCHAREST, MAY GO TO IRAQ

NC110751 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Tunis, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has left Bucharest after a three day visit and was possibly going to Iraq, whose conflict with Iran has just flared up again, Palestinian sources said here. Mr. 'Arafat held talks with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu and with Arab diplomats based in Bucharest, before leaving yesterday [10 February]. The PLO is part of a committee set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to try to end the Gulf conflict.

DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

TA090629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Turkey and Romania signed an agreement in Bucharest today aimed at preventing double taxation of income and wealth. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, when the agreement takes effect there will be developments in transportation, direct investment, technology transfer, and other economic activities. The statement adds that so far Turkey has reached agreements with 11 countries to prevent double taxation.

ROMANIA LIBERA ANALYZES ROMANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

AU030839 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jan 86 p 6

[Prof Dr Alexandru Puiu article: "Socialist Romania's Broad Participation in the World Economy"]

[Excerpt] The high development rate which has characterized our foreign trade in the years of socialism, particularly during the past 20 years, remains unchanged during the current 5-year plan period.

This performance is especially important if we consider that on the one hand the calculation base (1985) is much higher than in the past, and on the other hand that conditions of the world market are contradictory, and instability and crisis continue to persist there.

Thus, the law on the National Uniform Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development in 1986 envisages a significant growth rate of 12-15 percent in the volume of foreign trade, higher than the growth rate envisaged for other indexes such as: the social product by 7-8 percent, national income by 10-12 percent, industrial goods production by 8-9 percent, and total investments in the economy by 6-7 percent. This correlation, which points out that an increasingly important part of extensive socialist reproduction depends on participation in the world labor division, also requires great concern for the efficiency of our foreign trade. This evolution is part of the durable tendency in the world economy -- frequently mentioned and stressed by the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- of deepening economic interdependence among countries and among national economies.

Noting the dynamic character of our foreign trade, we will place particular stress on promoting and developing exports, an essential prerequisite for eliminating the foreign debt which accumulated at the end of the last decade and the beginning of this decade, and to ensure a durable financial and monetary balance. We must point out that Romania is one of very few countries which, during the past years under the unfavorable conditions of the world economic crisis, demonstrated a great capability for mobilization, and substantially reduced the burden of its debt, a very important problem if we take into consideration the high level of debts in the international arena.

During this 5-year plan period, when the intensive development of the Romanian economy is the first priority, the structural and qualitative mutations -- which ensure the appropriate use of the country's resources through foreign trade and improvement of foreign trade's efficiency -- will increase. The decisive role in reaching this goal and in generally modernizing the Romanian economy is played by the increase in scientific and technological progress. The broad prospects that the Congress of Science and Education gave to developing science and to shaping and improving the labor force, and the appointment of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, outstanding political person and scientist of world-wide fame, to the helm of the National Council for Science and Education ensure the continuous progress of Romanian science and technology which favorably affects the national economy, including its participation in the world economic flow.

Taking into consideration the high potential reached by the Romanian economy and the consistency with which the recommendations of the party secretary general regarding the increase of efficiency in foreign trade exchange are implemented, during this 5-year plan the volume of products with a high technological level will increase, since these products ensure better use of raw materials, fuel, and energy in the machine-building, chemical, and wood-processing industries, and in consumer goods production.

The increase in the quality of the entire foreign trade activity will be achieved by intensifying foreign-market studies and negotiations with foreign partners aimed at concluding long-term agreements and contracts, and at optimally using the situation in the international market. Likewise, decisive steps will be taken to further improve marketing forms and methods, such as: participation in international auctions, patent-right and copyright trade, barter, and others. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, our country intends to further develop barter trade, which has proved efficient and very important in expanding mutually profitable exchanges, taking into consideration the world economic situation, particularly the financial situation, and the excessively great debts.

Parallel with improving classical forms of foreign trade on foreign markets, modern forms of cooperation like production sharing and technological and scientific cooperation will be developed. Special attention will be attached to further increasing commercial exchanges with CEMA members and all socialist countries. At the same time, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "It is necessary to act more decisively to improve activities within CEMA, in accordance with the decisions adopted at the highest level and with the program on expanding cooperation and production sharing and to meet the socialist countries' requirements, to a greater extent and from their own resources, for raw and other materials, modern machines and equipment, and technologies." At the same time, our country will further expand cooperation with developing countries where Romanian enterprises have built many economic objectives and delivered Romanian installations and equipment, have given technological assistance, and created several joint ventures with partners from those countries. Militating for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and for consolidating peace, our country develops economic relations with developed capitalist countries, based on full equality of rights and mutual assistance.

In developing its foreign economic relations our country concentrates on institutionalizing these relations through economic treaties, commercial accords, and agreements on international economic cooperation. Thus, Romania concluded more than 750 agreements and understandings, of which more than 150 are agreements on international economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and collaboration.

RCP CC CONGRATULATES PCI ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

AU231206 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] To the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Communists and working people in the SR of Romania, we take pleasure in conveying to you and the Italian Communists fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the PCI.

Our party and the Romanian Communists greatly appreciate the traditions of struggle of Italian Communists and the rich activity of the PCI in political and social fields to defend the fundamental interests of working people, achieve revitalizing changes in the life of Italian society, contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and establish a new policy of full equality among all countries and of respect for the independence of each nation. The Romanian people follow with great interest the initiatives and actions of your party to adopt concrete measures aimed at halting the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to build new interstate relations, and to establish a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

On this great anniversary of the Italian Communists we reassert our satisfaction with the upward evolution of the relations of cooperation and militant solidarity between our parties, based on full equality, esteem, and mutual respect, and on the right of each party to independently work out its own political line, strategy, and revolutionary tactics, in accordance with the historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in each country.

The good relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCI contribute to developing solidarity between communist and workers parties and to achieving a new type of unity within the international communist and workers movement.

We are convinced that these relations will continue to further expand and deepen in the interests of the Romanian and Italian people, of strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between our countries, and the general cause of peace and social progress.

On the anniversary of your party we wish you, dear comrades, ever greater successes in the activity you carry out to defend and promote the interests of the Italian people, and of peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU LETTER OF THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU070933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Open letter by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of Romania]

[Text] "In this way I want to express warmest thanks to the party bodies and organizations, the mass and civic organizations, state institutions and organizations, to the Communists, the working people's collectives in all fields of our socioeconomic activity, and to all those who sent me messages, letters, and congratulatory cables on my birthday and in connection with my long revolutionary activity.

"I view all these messages as an expression of profound adherence and boundless trust in our heroic Communist Party in the ranks of which I have struggled, and continue to struggle, for more than 50 years to serve the cause of the people's wellbeing and happiness, the homeland's independence and sovereignty, and the construction of socialism and communism on Romanian soil. This year, in which the RCP is celebrating its 65th anniversary of glorious existence, the messages of trust and appreciation sent to me once again demonstrate that our people today are more united and determined than ever before to resolutely implement the party policy and fulfill the great revolutionary programs of the country's socioeconomic development, and of raising the homeland onto higher and higher peaks of civilization and progress.

"In turn, I take particular pleasure in extending heartfelt wishes for fresh success in their work and life to all those who have sent me such messages and cables and to the whole party and people, as well as wishes for commendably implementing the provisions of this year's plan and those of the overall 5-year plan, the decisions of the 13th party congress, and the great program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

"I wish all of you, dear comrades and friends, much good health and happiness!"

Nicolae Ceausescu

SWISS EXPULSION OF EMBASSY OFFICIAL PROTESTED

LD111419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today lodged a protest with Switzerland over the unfounded and arbitrary decision of the Swiss Government to expel a secretary at the Yugoslav Embassy in Berne.

In a note handed to Switzerland's ambassador in Belgrade Alfred Hohl, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat says the move is in direct contradiction with the achieved level of relations between the two countries and the Swiss Government's intention, declared on several occasions, to further promote these relations in all fields.

The note categorically rejects as totally unfounded and extremely arbitrary all accusations that the Yugoslav diplomat was involved in activities that contravene international law.

The Foreign Secretariat emphasizes that Yugoslav diplomats and consular representatives in Switzerland adhere fully to the provisions of the Vienna conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, as well as bilateral consular conventions.

The note says that the Swiss move cannot but harm overall relations between the two countries since the normal diplomatic activities of Yugoslav representatives in protecting the rights and interests of Yugoslav nationals in Switzerland are unfoundedly qualified as impermissible.

The Swiss step was received with major dissatisfaction and is linked with the fact that Switzerland has become a country where numerous anti-Yugoslav groupings of subversive-terrorist emigres enjoy hospitality.

The Yugoslav note recalls that Switzerland was on several occasions supplied with concrete and well-documented evidence that the activities of these groups are aimed against the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. However, adequate measures by the Swiss authorities failed to materialize.

The Yugoslav authorities consider that the expulsion of the Yugoslav diplomat from Switzerland can only prompt the further and even more aggressive activities of anti-Yugoslav emigre groups in that country which are also of a separatist nature.

The note calls that Yugoslavia has drawn Switzerland's attention to unacceptable acts by its authorities toward Yugoslav nationals. Swiss authorities are exerting pressures to prevent Yuguslavs from communicating with Yugoslav diplomatic and consular offices in Switzerland.

'MORE BALANCED TRADE' SOUGHT IN TALKS WITH EC

LD102312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Brussels, February 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects increased, more balanced trade and the expansion of financial cooperation from the forthcoming talks with the European Community.

The above was stated by Yugoslav Government member Dr Ljubomir Baban to TANJUG today, prior to the start of talks in Brussels tomorrow on the renewal of the Yugoslav-EC trade agreement and a financial (?protocol) for the forthcoming five-year period. He stressed Yugoslavia's interest in a more stable and long-term cooperation with the European Community including joint investments.

The current talks will not include the products of the textile and ferrous metal industries which are regulated by a separate agreement.

About one-third of Yugoslavia's foreign trade is carried out with EC countries. Some 65 percent of the Yugoslav foreign trade deficit, however, is owed to EC countries. Yugoslavia contributes only 0.4 percent to overall EC imports.

Dr Baban set out that only by an increased and more balanced trade with the EC could Yugoslavia secure more technology and raw materials for the production of goods for export and thus acquire foreign currency [word indistinct] of its foreign debt. Sixty percent of Yugoslavia's foreign debt is owed to EC financial institutions.

On numerous occasions, the Yugoslav side has stressed interest that new regulations regarding the trade agreement with the EC either considerably increase or abolish the duty-free ceiling on imports of industrial products from Yugoslavia which apply to [words indistinct] mainly to products under special EC protection. [word indistinct] Yugoslavia's industrial exports to the EC are classed in this category thus rendering it difficult to place them on the EC market.

Dr Baban held an informal talk [words indistinct] European agricultural commission vice-president Franz Andriessen on the (?possibilities) [words indistinct] agricultural [passage indistinct].

UK AGREES TO POSTPONE SFRY DEBT REPAYMENT

LD071232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1155 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG) -- An agreement between the Yugoslav Government and the Government of Great Britain on putting off the repayment of the principal of Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain due up to May 15 was signed here today.

A credit for refinancing Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain to the all-in amount of 108 million dollars was approved by the agreement.

BULGARIA CONTINUING 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV ATTACKS'

AU101749 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia continues launching anti-Yugoslav attacks and presenting flagrant untruths about events from a not-so-distant past. There is an official failure to give up denying the internationally recognized decisions of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which means crudely denying Yugoslavia as it arose from the national liberation war and the revolution. This was written by today's 4 JUL weekly, which also asked whether the destablization of the situation in the Balkans which Sofia is trying to provoke would suit Bulgaria's closest bloc allies.

The organ of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia points out Sofia's latest attacks against the existence of the SR of Macedonia within Yugoslavia and the stubbornly repeated theory that the Macedonians are allegedly an artificial creation of the Yugoslav Communists. Behind such actions, the 4 JUL commentary emphasizes, are Bulgaria's territorial pretensions toward integral and inseparable parts of Yugoslavia. By endangering Yugoslav vital interests, 4 JUL states, Sofia is endangering stability and security not only in the Balkans. The author of the 4 JUL commentary points out that Sofia launches its San Stefano aspirations by the method of falsifying historical facts about our national liberation struggle and revolution, about our contribution to the victory over fascism, and the role of the Bulgarian fascist army in occupying considerable parts of Yugoslavia.

By trying to conceal its attempts to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Bulgaria shows that its anti-Yugoslav actions, including the most recent, are in diametric opposition to the principles of the UN Charter, international law, the Helsinki Final Act, and the policy of good-neighborliness, 4 JUL, organ of the Federation of the Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, writes.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU031112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

On the occasion of your birthday, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the activity of high responsibility you carry out for the well-being of the neighboring and friendly people of the SR of Romania.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

DISUNITY THREATENS DEFENSE ABILITY, SAYS MAMULA

AU051051 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 86 No 2428, p 5

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Branko Mamula, "member of the LCY Central Committee from the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army", at 24th session of LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 14 January]

[Text] Having pointed out at the beginning of his speech that the Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army approach the problems in the functioning of the political system primarily through viewing how much institutional solutions and practice provide for the strengthening of defense and the social self-protection ability of our society, as well as of the combat buiding of our armed forces, Branko Mamula said that the Critical Analysis has successfully identified our basic weaknesses. At the same time, one can attach a number of criticisms to it:

" ....It did not fully identify the basic causes of weaknesses in the functioning of the political system, particularly those which brought into question the system's ability, efficiency, and the system's development in the direction of achieving the fundamental tenets regarding the working class' ruling position in society. To be more precise, the analysis did not answer whether the basic reasons lie in an inadequate institutionalization of the system, or whether this is a matter of the political practice significantly deviating from the institutional solutions, in which case this would in fact amount to the suspension of the system."

"Kardelj warned about this danger back in 1976, but this did not seem to have made much impression. I think that the causes lie on both sides and that they should be precisely separated because this is the condition for their removal.

"The LC must provide an answer to the question of why the position and the whole social power of associated labor have weakened on one side, and why the influence of the bourgeois right, middle class, statism (particularly polycentric), technocratism, and bureaucracy has increased on the other. It is clear that this question cannot be satisfactorily answered without a thorough analysis of the relations in the class forces and their ideologies in our society" Mamula said.

Even the Third Digit Sometimes Represents a Stumbling Block

Mentioning further that questions and problems relating to the strengthening of our society's defense ability and the building and advancement of our Armed Forces should be given more prominence, and that the analysis has dealt with the construction of only general tenets which could create an impression that there are no problems, Mamula pointed out two problems that are of exceptional importance for the building of our defense and self-protection. They are the problems associated with the functioning of the federation and the working of the LC as the vanguard of the Yugoslav workers class.

"When I emphasise the need for a more efficient functioning of the federation, I have in mind not only its legal-political meaning, which amounts to the normative-institutional mechanism of the federation as a federative state, but much more. I have in mind a Yugoslavia as a federal country as well as a unified socialist self-managing democratic community of equal peoples and nationalities and their republics and provinces. I think that the institutional mechanism of our federation, in other words, the carrying out of the institutionally determined role of federal organs, does not function efficiently enough precisely because we have not built decisively enough the essential foundations of unity. I mean the sphere of production relations, the unity of the working class, the association of labor across the communal, regional, and republican-provincial borders, a unified market, a unified basis of the system of upbringing and education and the system of values, etc.

"There must not be any dilemma as to whether or not to accomplish what has been defined as the common interest of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, and what represents the foundation for the building of Yugoslavia as a unified country and as a socialist self-managing democratic community. This is the condition for the survival and prosperity of our country as a whole, as well as of all its parts individually. It is in that sense that we should understand the more and more frequent demands expressed by the working people, citizens, and Communists from all over the country in the public debate about the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee for more decisive action against advoeates and and supporters of the idea of bringing about the disintegration of our country, against those who are trying to reduce Yugoslavia to a daily agreement between the republics and provinces," Mamula said and then continued:

"One of the essential characteristics of a decisionmaking process in the federation is that it is difficult and it takes time to achieve consensus about the most important Yugoslav matters such as these: the social development plan, the foreign exchange system, the strategy for technological development, and other matters."

"Let me illustrate this with an example. Agreements about important questions of socioeconomic development are contested because of the third digit after the period in a decimal number, not to mention some more serious reasons. Relations are spoiled only too easily because there are some egoistic tendencies toward realizing only some narrower, partial interests, which is ruining the trust and unity among the people. One's own past is glorified uncritically and our cultural heritage is sometimes used for reactionary purposes. All these phenomena adversely affect the consciousness, morale, and behavior of the people, particularly the young generation.

Our Conception Does Not Have an Alternative

"Our political system of socialist self-management cannot effectively function (either in an institutional or in an extrainstitutional sence) without the fulfillment of the constitutional role of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class and as the basic cohesive factor of our society. Starting from the position that the LCY is both historically and constitutionally responsible for the achievements and perspectives of the socialist revolution, the current situation demands that it should turn more toward essential matters of unity in Yugoslavia. In order for the LC to be up to its historical role and responsibility, it must, in the first place, overcome everything that is ruining its ideological and actional unity and its vanguard role. It is this ideological and actional disunity of the LCY that is in fact being criticized most, as well as its federalization and inconsistent application of the principles of democratic centralism. These criticisms relate in particular to the questions of irresponsibility in the LCY, and connected with this, the questions of irresponsibility in society as a whole" Mamula said.

Enumerating problems which are occurring in the functioning of the political system, particularly in the functioning of the federation and in the work of the LCY as the vanguard of the working class, and enumerating problems which adversely affect the building and strengthening of our defense, Mamula mentioned some consequences of the already expressed disintegrational phenomena of the political system on the course progress of building our defensive protection.

"Some opinions are expressed that our general concept of defense should be reexamined because it is thought that it leads toward the militarization of our society, despite the known fact that the socialization of the defense represents a direct negation of any kind of militarization of society. We think, and we act accordingly, that there is no alternative to our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the sense of their general tenets.

"There are some instances where the understanding of the Marxist concept of armed people is distorted; this leads to the understanding that the Yugoslav People's Army as an cperative part of our Armed Forces is not in accordance with this concept. This kind of thinking is based on the idea that the Yugoslavia People's Army is, allegedly, a statist model of a military organization, and that it is an alienated force beyond any significant influence of society and that therefore it allegedly represents danger to the society itself....

"There are also some misunderstandings and shortcomings in the process of building our territorial defense. Instead of building it as a complementary part of the unified armed forces, and having a clearly defined conceptual-doctrinal role and tasks, there is a tendency toward copying the Yugoslav People's Army -- or even toward forming a parallel army which is in contradiction with our conceptual tenets," the federal secretary for national defense stressed.

Certain problems connected with the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army which have been emerging in the past few years are, according to Mamula, the consequence of the problems associated with the functioning of the political system. In some places a certain ideological-political climate is created which makes the funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army appear too big, and even excessive, and which make it look as if it is considerably slowing down the socioeconomic development of the country.

Strengthening Defense Is Not Unitarianism

"In conditions of increasingly more pronounced disintegrative processes, within which socioeconomic and political forces and ideologies operate," Mamula continued, "disintegration of consciousness is also being arrived at by legitimate means. Instead of developing a strong consciousness for unity and of belonging to all peoples and nationalities in the Yugoslav socialist community, consciousness is being more and more territorialized, its nationalist syndrome is growing stronger, and partial consciousness is becoming more dominant. If these tendencies are not stopped it will become more and more difficult both to develop a strong consciousness for defense and to maintain at a high level the motivation of the working people and citizens to defend the country, two characteristics which are the most essential elements of our defense capability.

"Disintegrative processes in a political system, taken as whole, adversely affect the integrated nature of defense as a whole movement and system. It is increasingly difficult in reality to attain this unity despite the fact that the tenets are crystal clear, that this is a matter of the indivisible and unified interests of Yugoslavia and its various parts. That explains a certain suspicion which has in some circles causes our attempts to be directed toward uniting the efforts of all structures and forces of our defense, and which are in fact in line with the LCY and our general conceptual directions. The assertion that strengthening the unity of the Armed Forces and defense has a unitaristic tone is unacceptable and groundless.

"We in the Armed Forces are making efforts to render the system of conducting the defense and of commanding the Armed Forces such that, even in these complex conditions, we can secure full unity of defense, unity in armed struggle, in a possible all-people's defense war within Yugoslavia as a unified battlefield, the unity of the Armed Forces, and unity in strategic command. It is understood that this could not possibly be achieved without the broadest involvement and support of the LCY, of its leading organs, nor the political leadership of the country.

"I must stress that, despite all weaknesses in the functioning of the political system and despite their negative implications for defense and the Armed Forces, which is in fact primarily the responsibility of the LCY, the Communists and other members of the Armed Forces have full trust in the LCY and its ability both to fulfill its historical task and role in this very complex current situation for our society, and to preserve the integrity of Yugoslavia in every respect," Branko Mamula said.

ZARKOVIC STRESSES PRECONGRESS ACTIVITY

LD112128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Cetinje, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- The entire period between two congresses has been one of great searching and striving on the part of the LCY to throw light, in these difficult conditions, on the causes of the economic crisis, to lay down the guidelines for essential activities for finding a way out of this situation, and to stimulate increased efforts in society in this regard.

Thanks to this, we have prevented a much more extreme intensification of the crisis situation in society with much more severe political, social, and economic consequences from occurring, said Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participating today in the work of the colloquium "Week of Marxist Discussions", being held this year in Cetinje.

It can be said, Zarkovic continued, that we have begun, in a significant measure, to close ranks and strengthen ourselves and that in all this we have achieved initial results. But, he stressed, we have not yet come out of the crisis and the crisis situation in society, nor have we removed the great dangers for our community which are lurking not far away in such a situation. The position is not good, and requires still greater efforts of the whole of society, of all the subjects in our system.

Taking this as a starting point, the 13th Congress should open up the prospect for finding a more rapid way out of the difficulties which have arisen and for the more dynamic development of the country on the basis of socialist self-management. It should contribute to the League of Communists (LC) itself adapting as much as possible to these tasks in terms of its structure, consciousness, internal relations, method of work, action capability and suchlike, in order for it to fully affirm itself as the vanguard and to strengthen and shore up its political and moral authority and reputation.

According to Vidoje Zarkovic, the 13th LCY Congress will concentrate on overcoming the economic crisis and opening up prospects for the dynamic economic development of the country; the further development of socialist self-management and the removal of the causes which have led to the standstill and deformation in its development; the strengthening of the role and tasks of subjective forces, above all, the LC; international problems; and the position and activity of the LCY and our country in the international workers' movement.

Preparations for the congress cannot, Zarkovic said, be reduced, nor are they being reduced to mere summing up of experiences of the development so far, or to formulating proposals of congress documents. A constituent and more important part of preparations for the congress is also made up of increased efforts by Communists and all working people to tackle all current problems which burden us today. This is even more necessary necessary in view of the fact that at the beginning of this year we experienced the sharpening of some problems in the country's economic life: the new hike in prices of a great number of products, the growth of inflation considerably above the envisaged level, and the continuing trend of common and personal expenditure growth above the realistic possibilities.

At this moment, Zarkovic went on to say, it is particularly important to implement systemic laws, the medium-term plan, and the resolution for this year, which were adopted at the end of last year. Their adoption within the period envisaged, he said, is a great success for our community and the League of Communists. These documents are the framework and the agreed basis, that is to say, a social and political platform on which all social subjects must be involved.

Through our entire political activity we must make stronger efforts so that numerous natural, economic, and other social potentials begin to be used more fully. We must, he said, more forcefully develop the awareness that without better work, better use of capacities, greater savings and the like, the objectives of the stabilization cannot be realized. It is inadmissible, for example, that oil refineries use only 40 percent of their capacities, chemical industry only 54 percent, machine-building industry and transportation vehicles industry 55 percent, and furniture industry 45 percent and so forth.

Effective use of working hours in the social sector is around 4 hours. Similarly, only approximately 20 percent of the employed work in three shifts. A particular area for our reserves and possibilities for development lies in agriculture, but, unfortunately, we are insufficiently using these possibilities. For example, in 1985, out of 7 million hectares of arable land, 614,000 hectares remained uncultivated, of which 71,000 are owned by the social sector.

Continuing his speech, Vidoje Zarkovic spoke about morality in our society, stressing that the struggle for socialist morality would be successful only insofar as it becomes a constituent part of a regular and concrete work of all social subjects in the protection of self-managing rights and social property.

In our society we are increasingly faced with assaults on social property and the self-managing rights of people. Economic offenses are on the increase, particularly the so-called malversations through which individuals, groups, or work collectives usurp social property. All this, Zarkovic said, provokes the justified dissatisfaction of working people and citizens. The main causes of such a state of affairs, according to him, are opportunism, verbalism, running away from problems, and expecting that somebody else will make concrete moves, primarily the League of Communists and some state organs. The causes also lie in the fact that social organs which should protect social property do not act effectively and promptly, in accordance with the growing danger from the above-mentioned acts. This is illustrated by information on the high percentage of suspended sentences, on wide application of the regulation for reducing sentences below the legal minimum, on the very rare passing of other so-called special sentences, for example, the confiscation of one's property.

In the period preceding the 13th LCY Congress, it is necessary to analyze more comprehensively the problems of the ideo-political activity of the League of Communists, since practice is increasingly showing that ideo-political training and Marxist education, juding by results and their effectiveness, are not at the level to satisfy the present considerably bigger needs and complex tasks of ideo-political actions of the League of Communists. Zarkovic commented that classes in Marxism still mostly take the form of traditional lectures, without exercises, dialogue, or discussions. On the whole, we have still not created conditions in schools for a more intense confrontation with the basic assumptions of Marxism and our practice.

Many of the shortcomings of young people, who are faced with everyday life, and with often very contradictory and complex problems, Zarkovic said, give rise to certain dilemmas and the lack of confidence in science and ideology, and emotional aversion toward Marxism, while some even lead toward political disorientation. Making use of such shortcomings, and stimulated by present problems, particularly the economic ones, various antisocialist and anti-self-management forces try to impose their own ideology on young people. All these are reasons which indicate the necessity to carry out certain changes in the entire ideo-political and Marxist education with the objective to make it much more modern and topical, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said inter alia.

Zarkovic answered several questions by the seminar participants.

This year's forum for teachers of Marxism in secondary schools and lecturers in political schools of the League of Communists is devoted to the theme of topical questions of socialism in Yugoslavia. A discussion of a serious of questions connected with this theme will continue until Friday. The participants in the colloquium will today hear Koro Gligorov on the program of economic stabilization. A roundtable discussion on overcoming the crisis in Yugoslavia society is on the agenda for tomorrow.

INCIDENTS OF RELIGIOUS ATTACKS ON UNITY NOTED

'Manipulation of Sentiments'

LD082357 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] There recently have been signs of more favorable developments in relations between society and the Catholic Church in Croatia. However, there always have been individuals in the clerical hierarchy to whom such developments were not suitable and who used to find time and ways to announce this publicly. Boza Brizica reports on the latest example of this kind from Dubrovnik:

This year again the celebration of the religious holiday St Vlah in Dubrovnik gave rise to a religous ceremony being abused for political purposes and to the crude manipulation of citizens' religious sentiments. At the opening ceremony of the celebration of St Vlah, in front of the church which carries his name, believers gathered on the Dubrovnik Stradun were addressed by Ivo Martinic, father superior of Dubrovnik's Dominican monastery. What he said to the believers during the religious ceremony is undoubtedly the crudest clericonationalist declaration by an official of the Catholic Church in Dubrovnik. It is not the first time such a thing has happened, but this time, we could assert, it was a direct attack on the fundamental principles of our society and above all on brotherhood and unity as the main revolutionary gain, in the spirit of which believers and nonbelievers build and develop together.

Let the judgment of this be fair. Here are only two brief quotations from what he said, addressing those gathered at the opening ceremony of St Vlah in Dubrovnik:

We quote: The time has passed when this town was distinctly Catholic, completely Catholic. The time has passed when a special bell used to toll, calling all those who were not Catholic to leave the town. It is different today. City gates are open day and night. This city now shelters those who are not Catholics and who are not Croats. Many people live in it and I think we should not be afraid of them, though God only knows what they think inside their heads and what their plans are. But I repeat: I think that even they became humanized enough so that we should not fear them.

Father Superior Martinic Continues: Today we are both here and in the city. We know that there are those who say they do not believe: It is precisely they who made it possible for us to meet here publicly and open this holiday in a formal fashion. So things are changing. Those who used to be above now are below. I think we should not regret this. We cannot bring back the past. They are gone and we are here and this city is still distinctly Catholic and Croat. There are many, many more people like us, but we must be aware of our special role in this city, in our homeland, and in the wider community of Yugoslavia.

Such were the words of Father Superior Martinic. Messages addressed to gathered believers at a religious ceremony are at the same time the crudest manipulation of their religious sentiments from which they will know, as they do already, how to keep a distance. They are contrary both to religious sentiments unspoiled by the politicking of those who believe and to the sentiments and orientations of every rational and honest man.

Priest Jailed for 'Intolerance'

LD091718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1436 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Banja Luka, Feb 9 (TANJUG) -- Roman-Catholic Priest Filip Lukendra, 43, from a locality near Banja Luka in the Yugoslav constituent republic of Bosia-Herzegovina, has been jailed on the founded suspicion of having disseminated religious and national intolerance and assaulted the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities.

In sermons and meetings with his congregation, witnesses say, priest Lukendra pleaded for ethnically pure settlements in this republic, alleged that Serbs and Moslems jeopardized Croats, and argued against mixed marriages.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, populated by equally-franchised Serbs, Croats, and Moslems, the major religions are Eastern Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, and Moslem. In this republic, the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are in equal usage.

Priest Lukendra asserted that Yugoslavia's nations were unequal and wanted young believers to stick to speaking Croat and using the Latin alphabet.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO LC MEMBERSHIP FIGURES -- Pristina, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- According to the statistical data confined in the draft report on the Kosovo LC's activity in the period between the 13th and 14th conferences of the Kosovo LC, 15,600 new members joined in the period from the beginning of 1982 to September 1985. At the same time 2,376 members left the organization; out of this number 1,132 were expelled, 1,151 were stuck off the record while 93 left of their own accord. At the end of September 1985 the total membership stood at 102,520 members. Most of those expelled were teachers, workers engaged in production and peasant farmers. The report criticizes the inadequate efforts by a number of party organizations at recruiting new members. As a result, 716 party organizations failed to register a single new member in 1982-84 period. According to the report, the social structure of the newly registered members is unsatisfactory. Only 28 percent belong to the working class. At the same time the nationality structure of the Kosovo LC's membership corresponds to the province's nationality structure: At the end of June last year 67 percent of the entire membership were Albanian, 22.4 were Serbs, 5.3 Montenegrins, 2.8 Muslims, 0.88 Turks, and 0.61 were Romanies. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD]

BRANKO MAMULA'S NEW BOOK -- Zagreb, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- "The Contemporary World and Our Defense" (Suvremeni Svijet i Nasa Obrana) by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula is a significant contribution to the development of the theory and practice of our military expertise and to the further development and updating of the concept of all-people's defense, particularly in the sphere of armed struggle. This was stressed today in Zagreb during the public discussion of the book which was organized by the Croat SAWP and newspaper VJESNIK. Yugoslavia can only be forced into a war, since it has never been nor will it ever be an aggressor. If we are forced to do it, our war will exclusively be an all-people's defensive war in which we shall rely on our own forces. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD]